PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,818.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ..	9505
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ..	1050
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10320
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ..	9624
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903		
30th* ,,	MANTUA	11000		
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6616		
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	
20th ,,	MALWA	10,883		
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	6300
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912		

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000		
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951		

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea Rs. 528 ,,	Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Glasgow	5457	Sep. 4	Sep. 14
C City of Calcutta	7512	Sep. 15	,, 28
A City of Vienna	4672	Nov. 2	,, ...
C City of Athens	5594	,, 2	Nov. 16
C City of London	5000	,, 7	,, 19
A Trafford Hall	5321	,, 15	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	,, 22	,, 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	,, 16
A City of Agra	4803	,, 18	,, 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9,1910	,, ...
C City of Manchester	5584	,, 14	Jan. 23 1910

First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi.....	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when Steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347 517
,, Port said	446	677	352	512	380 527
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495 770
,, Liverpool	605	960	462	704	517 792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	809	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Threatical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*10th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5584	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5057	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
MADURA	1,956	Mon. 6th Sept.	3 p.m.	V.M. & D.**
DUMRA	1,695	Thurs. 9th Sept.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 10th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 6th Sept, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Debai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Sept, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 11th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australis, and New Zealand.

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3rd September, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept, 1909
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	10th Sept, 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Ormby Road. Act. Agent.

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LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	...	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Daboevich	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th ,, 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergullian	6,000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Forest	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4729	...	1st March
BOHEMIA	4281	M. Daboevich	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Forest	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	...	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsch	26th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednar	29th March
NIPPON	6350	R. Tarabochia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

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Single Class to Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 577-8 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London ... ,, 480 ,, 625 *
Single Class to London and back ... ,, 767-8 ,, 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
Single Class to London ... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ... ,, 865 to 945 *

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RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

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7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the exchange and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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These qualities alone are sufficient to justify the universal renown acquired for many years past by this product which is without rival, and to get it adopted by all families and constantly kept by them.

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On account of the beneficial action which **FERNET-BRANCA** exercises upon all the organism, it is principally recommended to people subject to irregularities of the stomach, dizziness or vertigo, and sick headaches caused by imperfect digestion. It is a powerful remedy against melancholia and spleen, and invaluable to the overwrought business man.

FERNET-BRANCA is taken pure or mixed with Soda Water, Vermouth, Wine or Coffee.

Price per large bottle, Rs. 3-12.

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36,300 miles without a hitch ON BRITISH

Dunlops

Mr. C. Friswell, of Friswell (1906), Limited, 1, Albany Street, N.W., wrote on June 14th, 1909, as follows: "With reference to the fleet of 6-cylinder 'Standard' cars that were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Press Conference, we are pleased to tell you that although an aggregate of 21,300 miles has been completed, there has not been a single hitch of any description with the Dunlop tyres."

On June 18th, Messrs. Friswell stated that "the 'Standard' cars had completed a further aggregate of 15,000 miles, making a grand total of 36,300 miles, without the slightest trouble whatever."

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WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

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1. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

POONA RACES SECOND MEETING.

25TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER, AND 2ND OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 7th September, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1909, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals, from 1st November, 1909, to 31st October, 1910.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with the contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawl of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. on the contract amount.

5. All the charges in connection with the execution, etc. of the contract should be borne by the contractors.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of MOTICHAND NARRONJI, Merchant, late of Bombay, Dasa Sorathia Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

1. SHAMCOOVERBAI, one of the widow of the deceased, and 2 NANDIBAI, widow of KALIDAS JIVRAJ, two of the Executrices named in the Will of the said deceased, of Bombay, Dasa Sorathia Bania, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The 2nd day of September, 1909.

MESSRS. CHHUNS MOTILAL & MANUKLAL, Petitioners' Attorneys.

POONA CLOSED MEETING, FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 6th September, 1909, and 2ND ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st September, 1909.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Whole Share of Rs. 500, and Rs. 7-8 per Quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 14th September 1909, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 1st September, 1909, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September to the 13th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1909.

THE ORIENTAL DAIRY.

(UNDER DIRECT MUNICIPAL CONTROL.)

THE ABOVE DAIRY is prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of PURE MILK from the 1st September next. The Dairy, including the Cattle Stables, is under direct supervision and control of the Municipality, and the Milk is guaranteed pure; no water, powder or other substance will be found in it. Price per seer 3 annas 9 pies.

This Dairy will also SUPPLY PURE GHEE, from the same date. The Ghee will be absolutely pure, no fat, oil, water or other improper substance will be contained in it. Price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 per Bombay maund, according to quality.

Should any customer find any impurities in either the Milk or Ghee he will, upon proving the same to the Health Department of the Municipality receive his money back.

Orders can now be registered by the MANAGER, The Oriental Dairy, Hornby Road, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.

THE SPARKLING COMEDY,

MRS. CORRINGE'S NECKLACE,

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IN AID OF THE

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

AND THE

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The proceeds of the FINAL MATCH between the 1st BATTALION WEST RIDING REGIMENT, and MADRAS GYMKHANA, which will be played on the Cooperage at 5-30 P.M., TO-DAY, will be divided between the St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSES' RECREATION CLUB and the NEW SOLDIERS' HOME, COLABA.

The CUP will be presented to the winning team by MRS. WALLACE.

By kind permission of the Lt. Col. R.E.P. Pigott and Officers the Band of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Volunteers will play.

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Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.

AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „ over „ 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „	15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	London	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Liaoyang	Arthur
Chefoo	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bechuana, 2,653 tons, Captain A McClelland sailed on Friday for Mormugoa in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain H Ranton, sailed on Friday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons, Captain J R Rae, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin arrived in harbour on Friday morning from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers, During the voyage she experienced moderate to light monsoon and fine weather.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 931 tons, Captain H McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 2nd September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Notice has been issued of the changing of the lighting of Mormugoa harbour.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

PORT SAID.

H M S Forsete.....Capt F G Bell.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey S
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey S
R I M S Mayo ..Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A J Marnock.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 3.

Ayuthia .....694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hase .....Bo & H S N Co
Blue Cross.....1959 Storm.....R A Willis
Daldorch .....3031 Pearson .....W & A Graham
Gerd .....750 Anderson .....F F Campbell & Co
D&E Itaura...8362 McClelland...Java... 8-9 M M & Co
Madura .....1273 Bishop...(B I Dock) .....M M & Co
Naseri...911 LeMiere ..P Gulf...12-9.....B & P S N Co
Nawab .....2041 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan ...2565 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 ..... Bo & H S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....Aden 4-9 P & O Co
Seirstad .....617 Larsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Johnson ..B I Dock.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Kilfin...2257		Wilson	...Middlesborough	...4-9	W & A G & Co.
C&R City of Glasgow ..4179		Rae	... ...L'pool via K'chi		4-9 K Nixon & Co.
F Banca.....3794		Collyer	...Stream.....		7-9 P & O Co
M Markgraf ..3228		Fiam	....Jeddah...		6-9 A Strandes
O Islami 3439		Hannah	...Jeddah	8-9...	B&P S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri .....829 Falcona...K'chi ...4-9 Bo S N Co Ld.
Courland.....760 Ebrahim...(Repairing) Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed ..Bnagar...4-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati .....521 Mahomed ..... Karachi 7-9 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia.....3250 ..Thomson...L'pool ..10-9 W & A Graham & Co
4 Oronsay .....2416 Anderson...Antwerp.....10-9 and Hamburg ..T Morrison & Co
6 Totomi Maru..2464 Smith Kobe ..10 9 N-Y Kaisha
7 King Robert....2514 Rattray...Philadelphia.....9-9 J Finlay & Co Ld
.. Persia...4108 Haughton...London ..25-9 P & O Co
15 Fakhri..2555 Revill.....Mauritius..18-9 ...G Jeewanji & Co
16 Budrie...1613...Collinsono.....Jeddah .....15-9...G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Salsette s.....	Lewellin.....	Aden, Aug. 29

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Bechana s	McClelland...	Mormugoa
	Dido s	Runton	Hull Via Karachi

The steamer City of Glasgow, Rae for Liverpool &c., via Karachi obtained per portclearance yesterday.

* The steamer Caledonia, for London &c., began to load on Friday.

* Before arrival.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia with China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—171 bales wool, A H D Bhuwan; 45 bale wool, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales wool J Kara; 35 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 47 bales wool, J Moolchand; 12 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, R Reeve and Co; 26 cwts old leather pickers, P N Mothabhoy and Co; 22 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 303 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 233 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 222 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co; 12 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—84 casks skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—1 package carpets, Ruttonji Framji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—503 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daldorch s—250 bales hemp, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Riddle Reeve and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 300 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 6,516 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 225 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 6,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Oronsay s—500 cwts myrabollams, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Oronsay s—201 cwts turmeric, Baner Kranse.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—20 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts mowraseed L Dreyfus and Co; 2 bales twist, Eugene Miaffre.

FOR BARCELONO.

Massilia s—50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Totomi Maru s—373 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—207 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—400 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Sept. 3.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 20th Aug., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Afzal, Mrs and infant	LeMarchant, Major
Cotter, Miss	Lewis, Mr and Mrs J F
Chandler, Mr and Mrs	Marshall, Mrs A
Kendall, Mr W	Skene, Mr J G
Kother, Mr W	Search, Mr and Mrs G P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bilsborough, Mr C	Pritchard, Capt W
Bhisey, Prof R	Redfern, Capt C H
Basch, Mr A	Ramwell, Mrs and infant
Christie, Mr H	Rotheryntt, Mrs
Gordon, Mr R G	Stampe, Mr W L
Gillett, Mr C S	Smith, Mr A F C
Hutchinson, Capt G	Stewart, Mrs T P
Heygate, Lt G	Tweddle, Mr and Mrs
Henderson, Mr J	Tagore, Mr
Leared, Lt P	Woolley Dod, Col
MacNair, Mr A W	White, Mr J Mainwaring
Morris, Major G	Whitmore, Capt
Maynard, Mr F C	Yates, Mr R
Mansfield, Mr F	

FROM BRINDISI.

Bramwell, Major H J	Craig, Mr H J
Brown, Mr G M	MacMahon, Hon Sir
Chase, Mr S J	Robinson, Mr J F

FROM ADEN.

Brown, Lt E C	Mahd bin Mahd, Mr
Fathel bin Ahmed, Mr	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Sept. 4.

The following passengers leave Bombay to-day per s.s. "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., for Marseilles and London:—

Arthur Brother	Lakin, Mr H H
Betts Mrs and infants.	Lall, Mr
Bhasker, Mr	Leslie, Mr W
Blotsky, Mr	Litchfield, Comr
Bruce, Capt R W	Longstaffe, Mr G L
Buckland, Mr P	Lloyd, Mr F J
Campbell, Mr and Mrs	Macrae, Mr R S F
Chitty, Hon Mr Justice, C W	Marshall, Mrs A W and infant and ayah
Cocks, Mrs N F	Marshall, Mr L
Corfield, Mr and Mrs H K	Moresby, Mrs C and infant
Coxe, the Hon Mr Justice, H R H	Moss, Mr R F
Carrie, Mr	Mitter, Mr B C
Daniel, Mr W P	Pallin, Col G W
Das, Mr S R	Pestonjee, Dr A B
Dane, Mr F A	Petrie, Mr J C E
Fergusson, Mr F C	Pratt, Mr T R
Finnis, Lt F A	Pugh, Mr P E
Fletcher, Hon Mr Justice, E E	Radford, Miss S
Foster, Capt A H F	Rafuiddin, Mr
Frost, Mr	Rahman, Mr Ratifer
Gaekwar, Prince Jaisinrao	Roe, Mr F R
Hamilton, Maj R E	Saunderson, Rev and Mrs E G
Har Nath Mr	Sedgley, Mr G J St C
Harrington, Hon Mr Justice R	Sharafally, Mr E S
Holland, K C I E Sir Thomas	Spicer, Mr W A
Kingsford, Mr D H	Spink, Mr W T
Kanga, Dr K B	Tufts, Mr C F
Kuntan, Mr Y K	Taylor, Mr
La Staff, Mr F J	Taylor, Mr Herbert
Labh Sing, Mr	Tobit, Mr P M
	Watson, Mr G
	Williamson, Mr O C

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	Americ	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Bre Perfe	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valent Perfec	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd September 1909.
(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Date			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	1	12	52 m.	34	37
Teheran ...	3	12	20 m.	2	39
Suez	3	14	30 m.	...	27

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruption direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shaparad and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly. Route unreliable. (25-8-09).

Bhamo Route to China right. (2-9-09.)

Turkish Route right. (2-9-09.)

TIME was—probably back in the "shiver my timbers" era—when the chaplain, instead of being the "Padre," was called the "sky pilot." In aviating circles the aeronaut is not to be described technically as "the pilot." Hence the new comprehensive name "parson" for a sailor with duties aloft though whether it will become as classical as "Gobby" (Coastguard) remains to be seen. The sub-marines in the time have had many nicknames, but none have ever lasted. There is an opening for a really interesting book on modern naval colloquialisms and ship nicknames, provided it were sufficiently comprehensive. Commander Robinson, R.N., is probably best fitted for the task judging by his "British Tar in Fact and Fiction" and other stupendous compilations of like nature. The difficulty, of course, would be to differentiate between transient phrases such as "hot air" and permanent ones like "the owner."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—Aug. 13, at 55 Tisbury Road, Hove, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, of West Dean, of a son.

MONTGOMERY—Aug. 13, at Deepcut, Farnborough, the wife of Major Hugh Montgomery, Royal Field Art, of a son.

O'BRIEN—Aug. 15, at Abbey View, Tipperary, the wife of Capt. D. D. O'Brien, the Connaught Rangers, of a son.

STUCLEY—Aug. 10, at 37 Stone Gardens, the wife of Capt. H. St. L. Stucley, 3rd Grenadier Gardens, of a son.

WICKHAM—Aug. 11, at Coventry, the wife of Capt. T. E. P. Wickham, D.S.O., Royal Field Art, of a son.

BOOTHBY—Aug. 13, at 3 Collingwood Villas, Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. Evelyn Boothby, R.N., of a daughter.

BRIDGES—Aug. 13, at 28 Old Queen Street, the wife of Major T. Bridges, of a daughter.

CONNELL—Aug. 14, at 22 Linnet Lane, Sefton Park, Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Connell, of a daughter.

FINLAY—Aug. 11, at Pirbright, Chipstead, Surrey, the wife of David Finlay, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANSTIE—ALEXANDER—Aug. 12, at the Parish Church, Paignton, William Henry Anstie, of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, to Winifred, daughter of the late Major-Gen. W. R. Alexander, Sind Horse.

EVE—CROMIE—Aug. 14, at St Luke's Church, Clapham Common, John Overy Eve to May Josephine Cromie, daughter of Capt. W. H. Cromie, R. E. (retired).

HAWKESWORTH—MANN—Aug. 10, at St. Thomas's, Worsboro' Dale, Charles E. M. Hawkesworth to Edith Bridget, daughter of the late T. A. Mann.

MITFORD—MACLEOD—Aug. 11, at Mitford Parish Church, Bertram Lane Mitford to Brenda Katharine, daughter of the Rev. R. C. Macleod of Macleod.

PERKINS—ELLIOTT—Aug. 10, at St. Denys Parish Church, Southampton, Frederick Graham Perkins to Mildred Isabel, daughter of Frank H. Elliott.

DEATHS.

ALMA-TADEMA—Aug. 15, at Hindhead, Lady Alma-Tadema.

BOWEN—Aug. 16, at Brooklands, West Bergholt, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Bowen, late 88th Connaught Rangers, aged 69.

HAROLD—Aug. 9, at 19 Cudley Road, Wimbledon, Henry Harold, late of the South Lancashire Regt. (Prince of Wales's Volunteers), aged 59.

McQUEEN—Aug. 15, at Pagoda House, Richmond, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Withers McQueen, G.C.B., aged 73.

PHILLPOTTS—Aug. 12, Col. William Coles Phillpotts, late Royal Engs., son of the late Col. George Phillpotts, R. E.

TUFNELL—Aug. 15, at Crowhurst Park, Battle, Sussex, Lieut.-Col. Edward Tufnell, Royal Body Guard.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—August 30, at 7, "Norman Lodge," Cockburn Road, Cleveland Town, Bangalore, the wife of Mr. C. B. Green, Asst. Surgeon, I. S. M. D. (Retired), of a son.

MACDONALD—August 24, at Delhi, the wife of M. J. MacDonald, of a daughter.

MACWATTERS—August 25, at Srinagar, to Capt. MacWatters, I. M. S., and Mrs. MacWatters, a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 51m. High water 2 0m.; 2-13a.; Low water 7-46m.: 8-17a.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.

Cricket: Bombay vs. Poona, second day, Poona; Bombay Gymkhana vs. St Xavier's College, Gymkhana Ground.

Dadabhoy Naoroji's birthday celebration, Stri-Mandal, F. C. Institute, 4-40 p. m. and Bhangwadi Theatre.

Rugby Football Tournament, Final Round Charity Match: West Ridings vs. Madras, Cooperage, 5-30.

Harwood League Football, Rovers vs. R.G.A. Oval.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 51m. High water 2-52m.; 2-57a. Low water 8-37m: 9-4a.

13th Sunday after Trinity.

Young Theists Union: Lecture by Mr. Frank Anderson, Prarthna Samaj.

Maxim: "It is well for a man to have some occupation. There are too many idle men."—WILDE.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, September 6.—Gokal Ashtami Holiday. Cricket Match: Parsis vs. Presidency (Poona). Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches: "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Home. "B" Team vs. Govt. Telegraphs, Away. Harwood League Football: The Gloucesters vs. the Hornets, Oval. Sun rise, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m.; High water, 3-41m., 3-45a.; Low water, 9-37m., 9-59a

Tuesday, September 7.—Triangular Cricket Matches: Presidency vs. Parsis (Poona). Harwood League Football: Government Telegraphs vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Oval. Volkart United Press Company Ordinary General Meeting, 7, Marine Street, 4-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 5-3m. 4-44a.; Low water, 11-7m., 11-14a.

Wednesday, September 8.—Cricket, Presidency-Parsee match, Poona. Football: Rovers Junior Tournament. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m. Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Y. M. C. A. Volkart's United Press, General Meeting. Sun rise, 6h. 25m.; Sun set, 6h. 48m.; High water, 6-32m., 6-8a.; Low water, 0-57a.

Thursday, September 9.—Bombay Corporation, 3 40 p.m. Sun rise, 6h. 24m.; Sun set, 6h. 47m.; High water, 8-11m., 7-45a.; Low water, 0-38m., 2-28a.

Friday, September 10.—Arrival of General O'Moore Creagh, new Commander-in-Chief, per mail steamer.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Saturday) at 11-30 a.m., instead of at 11.

RE-APPOINTMENT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Some of the vernacular papers express public satisfaction at the re-appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SALE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST LAND.—A plot of City Improvement Trust land, opposite the Crawford Market, No. 304 of 551 square yards, has been sold by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, to Messrs. Ramchandra Lalji and Harising Lilladhar at Rs. 500 per square yard.

A PARSI LADY PHYSICIAN AT PERIM.—Dr. Sherin Hormuzshah Perozshah Commissariatwalla of Surat, writes a correspondent, has been re-appointed lady doctor on special duty at Perim on a salary of Rs. 400 per month.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the Y. T. U. Mr. F. Anderson M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "Social Purity" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. The public are cordially invited. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

THE PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The building work of the Bamonji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital is being pushed on with vigour; and it is expected that some of the wards will be ready for opening by the next Parsi New Year's day. It is likely that, on that day, further contributions to the amount of Rs. 50,000 will be made to the Hospital Fund.

A CONGESTED CORNER.—A landau and pair, belonging to Jivanlalji Maharaj, high priest of the Hindus, collided with an electric tram-car at the junction of Kika Street and Kalbadevi Road, where the traffic is very heavy at all hours of the day. The coachman was thrown off the box and slightly hurt, but the carriage was much damaged. Police Inspector Coxen, in charge of the locality, suggests that at the particular spot the traffic was very heavy and the tramcars should be made to stop while coming there from either side.

"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."—An excellent entertainment is promised Bombay on Sept. 17th and 21st when "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" will be performed at the Gaiety Theatre by a body of well known amateurs, who often give their services in the cause of charity. In this case they have a delightful comedy to present and the results of their labours will be devoted to the Girls' Friendly Society and to the Sanatorium for Children. The plan of the theatre is open at Messrs. Rose and Co. and thoroughly satisfactory support is being given in the booking of seats.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Native General Library, held last evening, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., it was unanimously resolved to place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, who had been a member of the Library, since the year 1862, and had been its President from 1901 up to the date of his death. Mr. Kama was a most zealous member of the Institution and took a prominent part in all that concerned its interest and welfare.

COTTON MILLS, STRIKE.—The eight thousand operatives of the Cotton Mills, controlled by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, have not yet resumed work. The Agents had put up a second notice yesterday, intimating that the mills would work four days in the week and if enough quantity of cotton was found, those would not be closed in October. The hands came as usual to the main gate and learnt the contents of the new notice, but they did not seem inclined to resume work. They all left in a body.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

March.....The Stars and Stripes for ever...Sousa
Overture...Esmeralda.....A Hermann
Landler ...Grossmutterchen .....Langer
Selection..The Emerald Isle .....A Sullivan and German
Valse..... Herbstotimmung.....Paul Lincke
Selection ...The Earl and the Girl .....Ivan Caryll
Polka.....Tout ou Rein .....E Waldteufel

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Dossabhai Jamshedji Ghandhi (24) a Parsi, having no fixed place of residence. Having quarrelled with his brother he was sleeping on the foot-path and lived by begging. A few days ago he had applied for help from the Presidency Magistrates' Courts' poor box and the Parsi Pleaders present in the Court had collected a small amount of money for him. He did not come back to receive the money. On Thursday he was found lying on the foot-path at Jacob Circle and admitted before a Police sepoy that he had taken opium. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died of the effects of the poison. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander A. J. Marsack, will sail to-day for Rangoon with the following details:—one officer and two men of the 62nd Coy. R.G.A., wife of Assistant Surgeon Donnell I. S. M. D., and one European canteen manager and an assistant, S. and T. Corps.

CRESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your correspondent's letter written under an unheard of nom-de-plume, and I am pleased to say I managed to laugh when he talks about stopping people wearing crests that do not belong to them, let him try it on, I should like to know what business it is of his. I just say if he looks after his own he will have enough to do.—Yours, etc.

ONE OF THE FOUR-A-PENNY WALLA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much gratification the sound common sense letter of a correspondent, writing under the nom-de-plume of "Sum Cuique Tribuere" in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette." The grievance referred to therein is an old one. It has been under notice for years to my knowledge, but no one has taken the matter further, as usual "it remains under notice." I do not mean to insinuate that a crest makes the man, but what I do say is it is nothing short of scandal the way some old English family crests are hawked about on cuff-links or some gaudy bazaar note-paper. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to go-operate with your correspondent for the purpose of making a note of these so-called gentlemen. Your correspondent hits the nail on the head when he says "Four-a-penny gentleman."—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO HAS A PUCCA CREST.

THE GAIKWAR AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

YESTERDAY night, His Highness the Maharaja Shrimant Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Chimnabai, Prince Jaysingrao and Princess Indira Raja, Diwan Bahadur Romesh Chundra Dutt, Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas and attended by several other officers, had been to the Empire Theatre to witness the popular play of "Jagatsingh," performed by Mr. Trimbaklal Raval's Vankner Arya Hit Vardhak Natak Company.

Mr. Trimbaklal Devshanker Raval, the proprietor of the Company, heartily thanked His Highness for the honour done him by witnessing the performance and for his constantly lending a generous support to his Company. He said that although the said Company had been started in Kathiawar State, its present flourishing position and prestige were solely due to His Highness's patronage and added that His Highness' presence that evening had put him under a deep debt of gratitude and that this fact showed that His Highness's regard for the said Company which he used to show at Baroda had continued unabated even in Bombay. He concluded by wishing God speed to Prince Jayasingrao who was going to America for study, and a speedy return to these shores in full health and happiness; and prayed to God for long life and for a happy and prosperous reign to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda. His Highness and suite were highly pleased with the performance and at the close Mr. Trimbaklal Devshanker Raval garlanded the Maharaja and distributed flowers among the whole assembly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

THE KALYAN BOMB CASE.

Charge against a Hindu Student.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY POLICE.

EMPEROR VS. K. D. BHOSEKAR.

FOR the Crown:—Mr. D. Chamier, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor.

For the accused:—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. B. T. Desai.

The accused in this case was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on the 12th August last, for being in possession of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that the possession was for no lawful object.

Balkrishna Hari Athavle, in answer to the Court, said that when he entered the room of the accused at 6 p. m. there were Kumtekar, Talwarkar and the accused. It was at that time that he said that he was going to Jalgaon that evening. They were all together.

In answer to Mr. Wadia, witness said there was nothing to prevent Kumtekar from hearing what he said to the others.

Vithu Babaji, a peon of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, was then examined by Mr. Chamier. He said that at about 8-30 p. m. Kumtekar came to him and said that it was time for the train. Witness went with Kumtekar to the room of the accused. A trunk was taken out from under a cot and put on his head and he and Kumtekar and Athavle went to the Byculla station. There he was given two annas and discharged.

Pradker, Telegraphic Signaller at Manmad, examined, said that he received a message from the accused and in consequence he went to the platform but could find nobody there. He did not enquire about it afterwards. The police had searched his house.

Sampson, the Ticket Collector at Kalyan, deposed as to his having arrested Athavle and also to the "panchnama" which was held there over the trunk.

Syed Rahiman Shamsuddin, on being examined, said that he was present when the "punch" was made. He was also a member of the "punch." He found the bottles in the trunk when it was opened before the "punch." He found also a copy of the rules of Savarkar and the Russian Society pamphlets concerning secret organisation. After the "punch" was made all these articles were put back by the Police. The box was sent to the Superintendent of Police through Head Constable Vithu Deojee.

Vithu Deojee said that the trunk was sent to the Superintendent of Police.

Captain Rush, Inspector of Explosives, said that picric acid was a highly explosive substance. It was composed chiefly of carbolic acid which was the same as phenol. He had, as Inspector of Explosives, experience in examining bombs. Plaster of paris was used for the purpose of their manufacture.

Cross-examined, witness said that he did not know if plaster of paris was used for making dry cells. Pure carbolic in itself, was a harmless substance. He did not know if carbolic acid was used for toothache. Besides pure carbolic acid, there were several other substances required to make a bomb.

Re-examined, witness said that the eight bottles of carbolic acid would be sufficient to disinfect the whole of Bombay.

Mr. Narulkar, the First Class Magistrate of Poona, said that the accused was brought before him to make a statement, on the 25th of June. The statement was recorded by him. The accused was then in the custody of the Criminal Investigation Department. He asked the accused whether he was going to make a voluntary statement. He replied in the affirmative. He recorded the statement in the form of questions and answers. He asked the accused if he was ill-treated by the Police. Accused said he was not ill-treated by the Police. The witness examined the body of the accused and found no marks.

His Lordship: You found the accused quite calm?—Yes.

Did he show any sign of depression?—No.

He made no complaint?—He did not make any complaint.

Cross-examined, witness said that he had been a Magistrate for the last twelve years and he had recorded many confessions. The questions he put to the accused were all suggested from the statement of the accused. He had given one remand before the confession was recorded.

Continuing, witness said that he put to the accused general questions; none of them was of an incriminating character. The manner in which the accused made his statement left no doubt in the witness's mind that it was made quite voluntarily.

Mr. Wadia said that his client's case was, that he was tortured on the 23rd, the 24th, and the 25th June. He was spat upon by a Policeman; hurled down from the chair he was sitting on; threatened with his dirty disk water being poured into his mouth, if he were to shout out; kept hungry; put into uncomfortable positions and postures; and warned that if he were not to prove tractable he would be heated in a hot room or a furnace. Then it was that he made the confession. Under these circumstances the confession must be held to have been extorted. Counsel remarked, that the Bombay Police did not use such torturing and tortuous methods; it was only in the Mofussil that these methods could be resorted to. At the first opportunity that the accused had in Bombay, he openly stated to the Magistrate that the confession was extorted from him by the Police. Authorities were cited.

Mr. Chamier replied: He said the confession was quite voluntary, and was admissible under the Evidence Act.

His Lordship asked what was the reason of keeping-up people in the Criminal Investigation Department at Poona so late as at midnight, when cries were heard by one of the witnesses?

Mr. Chamier explained that it was said by Athavle only, who had mixed up the times.

Mr. Scindhi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said that he had known that Athavle was arrested at Kalyan. The accused was arrested in Bombay on the 22nd June, and was placed before the Magistrate for a remand for a further investigation. He asked for ten days' remand under an arrangement. Athavle was to meet the accused at Poona. The arrangement was made because accused would not admit anything at the time. Further, Athavle had told something about the accused. That was why the accused was brought to Poona and his confession was recorded. After this witness came to Bombay and took a statement from Kumtekar. It was in consequence of the statement made to him by the accused. The Poona Police had nothing to do with the accused when he was there.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the accused was not beaten on the night of the 24th. He did not hear any cry. He did not tell Sattai and Ali Khan to get a confession from the accused.

After the arrival of Athavle, witness got some information about the case and he asked Athavle to confront the accused. He did not tell Ali Khan and others to torture the accused on the 26th June. Witness came to Bombay and saw Kumtekar at the Technical Institute. Before June last witness had heard of the Savarkar Society. Kumtekar admitted that the rules of the Society were in his handwriting. It was not true that the accused was not allowed to eat or sleep unless he made the confession.

Re-examined, witness said that both the accused and Athavle were kept in one building but in two rooms, which were very near each other.

Was there any machine there for boiling people?—None at all.

Talvalkar, examined by Mr. Wadia, said that he lived in the same room in the Institute as the accused. He told the Magistrate that he had not seen in the room such a trunk. He said that the colour of the trunk belonging to the accused was dark brown. He did not see any tins of plaster of paris in the room on the 15th of June. He had not seen the trunk in the room. He did not admit that Kumtekar had brought the trunk into his room.

His Lordship asked the accused if he wished to make any statement. Accused said that he would leave everything in the hands of his Counsel.

ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Mr Chamier said that the only way in which the accused had tried to meet the case was by putting forward a plea that he had been tortured by the Police. There was no evidence of torture, nor anything about the heating chamber.

The charges made against the Police were unfounded; not a single witness had told them of this torture or the heating chamber. Counsel then dwelt at length on the evidence in the case. It was clear from the evidence that the accused was the only person who pulled the strings in the transaction. If Kumtekar knew at the time that the box did not belong to the accused, he would not have removed it to the room of the accused. Regarding the telegram, the evidence was quite simple. The fact that a telegram was sent in the name of Krishnaji to another man in Manmad, was very strong evidence of a conspiracy, or a pre-arranged plan. There was a sort of conspiracy between the accused and the man Padkar at Manmad. This man was neither a friend of Kumtekar nor Athavle. It was in evidence that these had nothing to do with Padkar. Then there was the evidence of the accused leaving Bombay immediately. Would these justify the conduct of an innocent man? After the Police investigation, it was brought out that the real culprit was not Athavle, the carrier of the box, but accused who was the owner of the box. The Police investigation was conducted very fairly and from the evidence it would be seen that sufficient opportunity was allowed for the accused to confront Athavle, and that a case was made out against the accused after his confession was duly recorded by the Magistrate. It was in evidence that the accused himself had admitted that neither Kumtekar nor Athavle knew anything of the contents of the box. It was impossible then that they should be accomplices or participators in the same crime.

Mr. Wadia then began his address and submitted that the confession taken from his client by the Police was extorted from him by torture, and he would show that there were sufficient evidence in support of his statement. Personally he was very much against any movement which was intended to overthrow the Government or any movement for the manufacture of bombs to overthrow that Government. If there was the slightest evidence that his client t

THE BUDGET.

The King and the Budget.

A WRITER in the "Liverpool Daily Post" recently declared, on what he described as "indisputable authority," that "there is not the slightest doubt that the King not only warmly encouraged Mr. Asquith, but sent him back to London with the knowledge that his Sovereign approves of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer."

The "Globe" says:—We deemed it our duty to submit this statement by telegraph to a member of the suite of His Majesty the King, at Marienbad, and we have received the following telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, who is in attendance on his Majesty:—"Any report of the King having expressed either approval or disapproval of the Budget may be denied.—Ponsonby."

IN PARLIAMENT.

On August 17, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Balfour, said that the Government were anxious that the remaining clauses of Part I. of the Finance Bill should be passed that night. If this expectation was realised they would not return to the Bill again this week. The financial resolution, providing for the cost of the valuation of land to be carried out in connection with the taxes on land values, was considered on report, and ultimately adopted. The Committee stage of the Finance Bill was resumed, and the clause relating to the tax on minerals was postponed. Clause 16 which requires returns to be made owners as to the value of land, was discussed. During the sitting the closure was applied several times, and, under the new Standing Order, giving the Chairman, the power of selection, no fewer than eighty amendments were wiped out. The sitting occupied eighteen hours.

On August 18, the consideration of the Bill was resumed in Committee, and several of the clauses relating to the land tax proposals were disposed of. On that referring to the exemptions of rating authorities from the payment of increment duty, Mr. Balfour criticised the Chancellor of the Exchequer's charge of blackmail against landowners in regard to the renewal of leases. In the course of his reply, Mr. Lloyd-George stated that he expected that the revenue from the land taxes would grow from year to year until it amounted to millions a year.

MR. BALFOUR'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The meeting which Mr. Balfour is to address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, following the visit of the Prime Minister next month, has been provisionally fixed for Friday, September 24. Mr. Balfour has not yet confirmed the date, but the choice is limited, and it is believed that the Friday night will meet the general convenience, as it will be possible to secure on that night a representative attendance of the members of the Opposition in the House of Commons and so emphasise the national character of the demonstration.

It is understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will preside, and that Mr. Balfour will be the guest of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at Highbury during his stay in Birmingham. The Conservative and Liberal Unionist organisations are preparing to work in concert in formulating and carrying out the arrangements. They will be relieved of a good deal of preliminary work by the arrangement under which they take over the hall with its internal appointments from the promoters of Mr. Asquith's meeting on September 17,

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE BUDGET.

Speaking at a Liberal meeting at Bletchley on August 13, Mr. Asquith dwelt on the importance of the question of national finance. In regard to all the most pressing problems, political and social, finance held the key both to the present and the future. The battle over the license duties was still to come. It would be short, sharp, and decisive. He claimed that the taxes proposed in the Finance Bill were just in principle and fiscally fruitful. As to the cost of the collection of land taxes, this would be constantly dwindling, while the taxes themselves would be constantly increasing. He understood that the operations of the Budget Protest League had not been so successful as was anticipated by its founders. They should come out into the open with their alternative policy. That policy was the taxation of food.

MR. HALDANE AT BATH.

Speaking at a Budget League meeting at Bath on August 14, Mr. Haldane, M.P., said nobody denied the needs which the Budget was intended to meet and the issue before the people was a perfectly simple one—the placing of taxation on those who were best able to bear it, and who had been unduly overlooked in the past. Mr. Balfour had been driven to declare in favour of what he called broadening the basis of taxation, which meant nothing less than taxes on manufactured goods, bread, and meat. It was tariff reform on the one hand and the present Budget on the other. To meet the new needs the Government were going to stick to the principle of imposing taxation on those who were best able to bear it. The working class would have to bear their share, but it would be on tobacco and alcohol, not on bread and meat. Mr. Haldane proceeded to explain and defend the proposed land taxes, and closed by saying that the Government meant to carry the Budget as a weapon of social reform.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S WARNING.

At Cleadon Park, South Shields, on August 14, Lord Londonderry said the small number of Unionist members in the House of Commons had already, against overwhelming odds, wrung from the Government on the question of the Budget concessions that but for their ability, activity, zeal, and energy would never have been obtained. Socialism had advanced with the great strides during the past few months for the simple reason that at the present moment the Socialists had the Government at their back. It was well to realise this—to see from the speeches of some members of the Government themselves and from the Budget, which they knew from the speeches of Socialists who had given them complete satisfaction, that the Government was not a Liberal, but a Radical-Socialist Government. They had read speeches from the members of the Government denouncing owners of property and capitalists. He dared say those speeches might seem plausible, and receive a certain amount of credence, but they might believe him, if once the principle of attacking property became the leading factor in this country it would not only be the property of the large owner and capitalist that would be attacked. The basis of the attack would be widened and eventually it would be the earnings of the thrifty workman that would be attacked as readily as the land of the landowner and the money of the capitalist. It was well that the working classes should realise this, and also that the capitalist could remove his capital to other countries and invest it there with greater safety than here. What would be the lot of the working classes if capital were taken out of this country? There must be more unemployed.

LETTER FROM LORD MONSON.

Lord Monson, in declining an invitation to speak at a Liberal demonstration at Barton-on-Humber, wrote:—

"The political situation resulting from certain provisions contained in the Finance Bill now before Parliament, makes it impossible for me to accept your invitation. As a confirmed Liberal and Free Trader, I regret that any action of a Free Trade Government should force me to come to this decision but I am firmly convinced that parts of the Budget are antagonistic to the true spirit of Liberalism as it has always hitherto been understood. They are Socialistic in principle and would if passed into law, prove highly detrimental to the great financial and commercial interests on which the prosperity of this country depends, thereby defeating the very object the Government claim as a justification for the Bill—namely the improvement of the conditions of the working classes."

LORD AVEBURY'S VIEW.

Lord Avebury, Chairman of the City of London Free Trade Committee, writes to express surprise at the statements "made repeatedly in the Press, and by high authorities, that there is no alternative between the proposals of the Budget on the one hand and Protection on the other." He says:—"It is no part of the function of our Committee to discuss the justice or injustice of the Budget now before the country, but we entirely deny that the so-called 'Tariff Reform' is the only alternative. . . . It is evident, therefore, that protective duties would not bring in so much revenue to the State as the same duties would if accompanied by corresponding excise duties, in accordance with Free Trade principles; and it follows, therefore, that Protection is not the only, or the best alternative to the present Budget."

SIR E. GREY AND THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Referring to a speech made by Sir E. Grey at Leeds on August 10, the Duke of Northumberland says:—

Sir E. Grey tells us he "believes that the taxation of the Budget will fall upon people who can recoup themselves by retrenching their expenditure in ways which will press with little hardship upon others if they choose." Will he be good enough to indicate these ways?

His illustration of the working man who makes the increase in the taxation of whisky and tobacco an excuse for starving his wife and family is not analogous. Nobody's whole existence is dependent on providing one individual working man with whisky and tobacco. But if the working classes generally in consequence of the financial proposals of the Government materially reduce their consumption of whisky and tobacco, then they will throw a certain number of those who live by making and selling these articles out of employment.

In the case of the landowner, there are many families entirely dependent upon him for employment, and what he wants to know is the direction in which he can retrench to anything like the degree necessary to meet the exactions which the Budget will entail, without depriving some of these families of a livelihood. Some of us have considered this matter very carefully during the last few months, and for my part I must confess I have failed to find out the road which seems so easy to Sir Edward Grey.

I quite agree that if the public service demands more money, all classes should contribute to the public funds in proportion to their means of doing so, and that for this purpose what may fairly be called superfluities should be the first to be curtailed. I have a herd of deer, two home farms, two or three gardens, a certain number of saddle and harness horses, a certain amount of game; I subscribe pretty liberally to a pack of hounds, etc. Any or all of these I can reduce or abolish, and, for that matter, without any appreciable personal disadvantage; but I cannot help seeing that it means want of employment to all those who live by my keeping up these things.

I anticipate one answer that may be made to the above—namely, that when agricultural land is sold at building prices, the eighty per cent. of the value which the State proposes to leave to the vendor should be devoted to meeting increased taxation. But in my case, and in that of many other proprietors, I suspect, this difference is already being accumulated to meet the duties which will become payable on my death, and although these duties will inevitably break up all but the small landed estates in Great Britain whose owner has not got other reserves to fall back upon, the evil day may be put off by accumulations of this kind. There are, therefore, bespoke, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to seize his twenty per cent. of them at once, there is all the more need that the whole of the remainder should be set aside for these future claims.

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

Sir Edward Grey addresses to the "Times" a letter in reply to that from the Duke of Northumberland. In the course of his letter Sir E. Grey says:—

The Duke's contention is that no owners of large estates can retrench expenditure without inflicting great rather than little hardship upon others, and he invites me to suggest some method of economising which would obviate this. Possible methods must differ with particular cases.

Let me take first the case of the owner of a large property who, in addition to living on his own estate, rents sporting rights in Scotland for some hundreds or even thousands of pounds a year. Before reducing his expenditure on his home estate, it is obvious that, if he chooses, he may give up or sublet his Scottish sporting rights, which will readily be taken by others.

Then there is the case of the man who owns more than one house and property, say one in London and one or more in the country. He can let or sell one or more of these houses, and the property which goes with them, if he chooses, and the next occupier or owner may be expected to keep them up in the same style.

Even in the case of the man who has not such extended opportunities for selling or economising, there are usually some sporting rights or other amenities which he can convert into money; if he is really pressed, without diminishing employment.

There is also the case of those owners of property who have some qualifications or opportunities for earning something themselves, and who have not so far made use of these; though there are others, of whom the Duke himself is one, who spend so much time on meritorious and unpaid public work that no reproach of wasted opportunities in life can be laid to their charge.

Of course, if the Duke of Northumberland contends that the drain on the wealthier class caused by the Budget will be such that houses and shootings cannot be let and that the price of land will be so reduced that no man will gain in income by selling any of his houses or landed property, he will consider that my arguments do not hold good.

But I do not believe that the Budget will cause a drain to this extent; and, on the other hand, I believe that there are many wealthy men whose incomes are largely in excess of their expenditures, and who will be able, if they choose, to meet the calls of the Budget without reducing their present expenditures. The Duke's letter does not seem to contemplate the possibility that there are any such people.

I do not suggest that retrenchments such as those I have suggested would not be hardships. In my own case, I should feel such of them as it is in my power to make to be very disagreeable; but the Duke's letter challenges me to suggest not what is pleasant or probable, but what is conceivably possible. None of these things, however, could be greater hardships, in proportion, than that felt by a poor man who was accustomed to a moderate consumption of alcohol and tobacco, and found pleasure in it, but who, as a result of the Budget, was obliged to diminish considerably or even to discontinue his usual supply of these articles.

I believe, generally that those upon whom the largest pecuniary burden of the Budget will fall can, if they are put to it, find it in their power to choose methods of meeting the extra taxation that will involve little hardship upon others. If the Duke contends that there are exceptions I should admit that there may be exceptions to this as to every general statement but I should not admit this in the case of any large owner of property until he had demonstrated to me: (1) That he was already spending the whole of his income; (2) that he had made a full use of all possible economies in his expenditure or of expedients such as those suggested above; or (3) that no such economies or expedients were open to him. To prevent disappointment, I must add that the pressure of other work will not enable me to undertake a personal investigation of the circumstances of any cases which may offer themselves as exceptions.

My words, to which the Duke takes exception, contemplated only the direct effect of the Budget upon individuals; but his letter also deals with another point: the general indirect effect of diminished expenditure on luxuries. That employment can be displaced in this way is true, but this is not necessarily always a loss to the community. For instance, much of the land in this country is held for pleasure; some estates are largely used for sporting purposes; much woodland is used simply for pleasure or amenity. Opinions may differ as to whether the large amount of land which is now used for pleasure alone, or for pleasure combined with profit, would not afford more employment generally if it were used solely for profit. But it is at least conceivable that many properties, if converted into small holdings or used for scientific forestry, could provide an increase of employment more than sufficient to compensate for the employment displaced by the disappearance of game though no definite conclusion can be reached with regard to any particular case without careful investigation into it. The larger aspects of this second point are too great for the limits of a letter.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S REJOINDER.

In the course of a rejoinder to the above, the Duke of Northumberland says:—

Let me consider the advice Sir Edward gives me. First, I am to give up or sublet my Scottish sporting rights. As I have none, I should find this difficulties.

Then I am to let or sell one or more of my houses and estates, which Sir Edward appears to think will not affect my tenants. I suggest that he should ask some of them, which he can easily do when he is at home.

Thirdly, he holds that some owners of property could earn something themselves. I wish he had indicated in what manner; but as he seems to be kind enough to consider my unpaid work more valuable to the public than anything I could earn, I am absolved from the necessity of considering what remunerative employment I could undertake at the age of 63 which would bring in a sufficient income to be of any appreciable assistance to me in meeting increased taxation.

Fourthly, he tells us that there are usually some sporting rights or other amenities which a man can convert into money, if he is really pressed, without diminishing employment. I do no understand what amenities he refers to but it is not doubt open to an owner to let the sporting rights of his park and of the grounds immediately adjoining his residence; but I greatly doubt whether the value would go far towards meeting the burdens of the Budget.

I do not know whether it is particular proceeding which has suggested to Sir Edward that retrenchments such as these would be "hardships," but I beg to remind him that it is he and not I who has given them that title. I cordially agree that they are not greater in proportion than that felt by a poor man who is obliged to discontinue his consumption of alcohol and tobacco. Does Sir Edward mean that this also will be one of the consequences of the Budget? If so, as I pointed out before, it will certainly affect employment.

Sir Edward says he believes that there are many wealthy men whose incomes are largely in excess of their expenditure. We are not dealing with wealthy men in general but with wealthy landowners; and I should like some proof that there are many landowners whose incomes largely exceed their expenditure and to be told what they do with this excess of income. I know some who spend a great deal more than they ought with due regard to the interests of those who are to come after them; but, so fair as my experience goes, the instances where the reverse is the case are remarkably few.

To sum up, so far as I can see, the only recommendation Sir Edward Grey has made which is open to me for adoption is that I should let the shooting and fishing in my park for it is the only one which will not affect my tenants and others connected with my land very materially. I hope he will forgive me for saying that I sincerely trust his idea that the burden of the Budget will not be severe is correct, as this is the only practical suggestion he can make for meeting it. But I should be more reassured if he had shown a greater appreciation of the problems involved.

CABINET AND THE LORDS.

NEW THREAT BY MR. HARCOURT.

MR. ASQUITH'S PLANS.

MANY BILLS DROPPED.

London, August 21.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, a Member of the Cabinet, issued a new challenge to the House of Lords last night at Derby. He declared:

If the Lords did not pass the Budget they would plunge the country and the Constitution into chaos. It is vain to prophesy what would be the immediate result of such a situation.

It would be rash to assume that only one course is open to his Majesty's Government. In such impossible circumstances you may depend upon the present Cabinet to take such action and to tender such advice to the Sovereign—(hear, hear)—as would in their opinion best conduce to the immediate and future predominance of the will of the electors.

The language of the challenge is so vague that it is difficult to judge what course of action is contemplated, but the intention of the Cabinet to force a contest with the Lords seems to be clear.

Lord Crewe at Glasgow last night also warned the Lords that they would have to consider the price of failure.

Mr. Asquith, in outlining the House of Commons' programme for the rest of the Session, named the Bills which he hoped to pass, some thirty in number

"VACUOUS ROTHEADS."

MR. HARCOURT ON THE ETERNAL NEGATIVE OF THE LORDS.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt declared in his speech at Derby last night that the Liberals would have done better if it had not been for the almost eternal negative of the archæological ouriosity which they called the House of Lords. (Laughter and cheers.)

He did not imagine that in a grim gaunt and he hoped distant future of Tariff Reform—(laughter)—enthusiasm of the victims of taxation would be more marked than it was to-day. (Laughter.)

"You have probably been amused, though you cannot have been edified by the somewhat incoherent squeals—(laughter)—of those who fear they may have to pay towards the expenditure which they approve. (Laughter). These vociferous protestators present a motly and incongruous array. You find the Dukes weeping over the market gardeners—(laughter)—ground landlords heartbroken over the builder, the millionaire trembling for his clerks and the country gentlemen economising on their charities. (Laughter)

"We know the kind of man who chalks up 'No Surrender' and then runs away to take cover behind his bank book. (Launhter) He is a territorial—(laughter)—who adds neither to the safety nor to the dignity of the country. (Hear, hear.) I believe that when this Budget has assumed its final shape in the House of Commons—and in my opinion the moulding of the Commons marks finality—(cheers)—you will find that it will reach the other House so sound in principle, so just in practice, so honest in intention that even the most vacuous hotheads will hold their hands. (Laughter and cheers.)

"If I desired absolutely and finally to destory the House of Lords, which I do not because I wish only to limit their power from mischief and adjust their relations with the Commons, I should pray that they would reject or amend the Bill. (Cheers.) The instinct of self-preservation is strong in every grade of humanity sometimes in inverse ratio to the intelligence. (Laughter). To ask me to believe that even the present House of Lords would be willing in defence of their own lands and their own pockets and theirs alone, to embark on the greatest constitational crisis which three centuries have seen, is to ask me to assume that they have parted not only with their sense but their sanity.

"Gentlemen, in my opinion they will, they must pass this Bill, and Derbyshire has told them so." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Harcourt then uttered the threat quoted above. "This Budget," he concluded, "will become the law of the land."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr G B H Fell, C I E, B Cov.
Mr E A H Blunt, B Cov.
Mr A W Barnicott, B Cov.
Mr S P O'Donnell, B Cov.
Mr D Weston, B Cov.
Mr D Fitzgerald, B
Mr H B W Garrick, B
Mr R R Eales, B
Mr G E New, B
Mr J Wartenby, B
Mr W A Fowler, M
Capt E F G Tucker, I M S Bo.
Mr G W Noel, Ba.
Lieut.-Col A Eustace, 52 Sikhs.
Major J H Peck, Cantonment Magistrate's Dept.
Major A S Begbie, 8 Raj
Major F J Moberly, D S O D A A G, Presidency Brig.
Capt R Ducat 20 D C O Inf.
Capt P Howell, Q O Corps of Guides
Capt J L Meyer, R E, Garrison Engineer, Bombay.
Lieut F C G Campbell, 40 Pathans.
Lieut G V Farrell, 51 Sikhs
Lieut L W Turbett, R I Marine.
Sub-Lieut A G Maundrell, R I Marine.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E D Maclagan, C S I, B Cov 2 mo.
Mr M H Arnott, B 1 week
Mr J C Habgood, B 3 mo. M C
Mr S C W Rose, B., 3 mo M C
Mr H E G Peany, B 6 mo M C
Mr A B Gale, B, 9 mo.
Mr J Harford, B, 2 mo.
Mr F H Sheridan, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F J Ring, B., 1 mo.
Mr C M Hodgson, M 6 mo M C
Mr W L Kelly, M, 7 days on M C
Brig.-Gen L Herbert, C V O, Comdg Belgaum Bde, 1 mo.
Lieut-Col E A Gayer, S and T Corps, 10 days.
Major J C D Pinney 38, C I Horse, 6 mo M C
Major F W Hawks, S and T Corps, 10 days.
Major W N Hay, staff captain, Quetta Div, 5 days
Major A H Bolton, 113 Inf to Sept 26 1909.
Capt F G Gillies, 33 Cav, to March 15, 1910.
Capt L H Branson, 110 Mahratta L I, 4 mo.
Capt E N Heale, 121 Pioneers, 2 days
Capt E S J Anderson, Mily Accts Dept to Oct 6, 1909.
Capt L G B Harrison, 125 Napier's Rifles, 3 mo, M C.
Lieut C H Kirkwood, 23 Cav, 6 mo M C
Lieut H A Hildebrand, 34 Poona Horse 4 mo.
Lieut H Erham, 2-7 Goorkha Rifles, 4 mo.
Lieut S J B Sparling, 57 Wilde's Rifles, to March 1, 1909.
Lieut H S Stewart, 17 Cav, 1 day
Lieut J M Fiddes 93 Burma Inf., 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E N Bell, B.
Mr H S Sales, B
Mr F G McGinn, B
Hon Mr Justice E W Ormond, B
Rev C Stewart, B.
Mr W L Kelly, M
Lieut Col F Joslen, I C V D Bo.
Rev H T H Rountree, Bo.
Lieut D I Macpherson, 10 Jats
Lieut W L Wayman, 116 Mah.
Lieut B H Bott, I M S

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND":—The desire of Colonel Collis to overhaul the Municipal staff is laudable, and it was hoped the Corporation would agree to his proposal. Naturally the Municipal Commissioner objected for, to have an outsider poking his nose into every nook and corner of the Municipal offices would not only disconcert the staff for the time being but would to some extent hinder the steady progress of business. A spring-cleaning in the domestic establishment does that, but the household is the better for it and the after effects of the process more than compensate for the temporary inconveniences which have been endured. In every office which has proceeded undisturbed for years there is bound to be an accumulation of superfluous clerks and a not inconsiderable sprinkling of antiquated gentlemen who might with advantage be transferred to the superannuated list. On the other hand investigation might have proved that the various departments are undermanned. One of two things is clear—either the departments are undermanned or the staff employed is incapable of responding to the slightest extra demand. An expert would determine in a very short time and defects might quickly be remedied. Whichever way it is we ought never again to be told whenever out-of-the-way information is required that the entertainment of a special staff at more than average rates of pay would be necessary to do that which is desired. We hear that in order to defeat Colonel Collie's motion his opponents resorted to canvassing for votes against him surely not a dignified proceeding or one calculated to bring conviction to the minds of the doubtful as to the strength of their case against his truely useful proposal.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—After the rejection of Dr. Collie's very sensible and well-meaning proposition anent the reorganization of the Municipal Departments, it is to be hoped that the members of our Civic Parliament—and particularly the leading lights of it—will spare us their much vaunted protestations about their love and regard for either economy or efficiency. It is painful to see how so important and transparently honest attempt to secure good and honest Municipal administration has been frustrated: and still more painful it is to contemplate the reward poor Dr. Collie has had from his colleagues for his pains. For much of it, however, his own Whites were responsible—the worthy class who always revile at Indians for taking a bigoted and narrowed-minded view of public questions, and blame them for unjustly attributing unworthy motives and intentions to their English well-wishers? Yes, it is a matter for profound thankfulness that no native member of the Corporation, howsoever much he differed from Dr. Collie, descended to such personalities as Mr. Tod proved himself guilty of, nor imitated his "public spirit of announcing his intention of opposing Dr. Collie's proposition before hearing what he had to say about it. It would be ever a most luminous example of the intelligent interest the European Corporators—in contrast to their Indian colleagues—are always taking in the questions that come before them; the earnest regard for public weal they invariably evince; the thought, the care, they unfailingly bestow on all the important topics of discussion! Let that pass, however. What we are most interested to learn now is what steps the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim contemplates to secure a really serviceable Deputy Commissioner for the City? Even with that, however, an attempt at reorganization of the various Departments would not come amiss. But we have not despaired as yet of the Corporation taking some day Dr. Collie's advice seriously and acting upon it.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar":—It appears that Corporators who protested against Colonel Collie's proposition were perhaps under the impression that it amounted to a vote of censure as implying want of confidence in the administrative authorities. Colonel Collie's proposal aimed at rather finding out the ways and means of Municipal finance, and suggesting corrections wherever necessary. Not even the wisest and best administrator would think of resenting advice upon and inquiring into his administration "Light, more Light" ought to be the motto of all administrations. It is not light but darkness they ought to fear. We have viewed with extreme regret that the Bombay Corporation has fought shy of Light being let into many of its dark regions. It is a bureaucratic instinct which the leading Municipality of this country ought to be free of. We hope that attempts for an inquiry will not now be left off as the very first attempt is checkmated, but will continue to be made till success greets them.

A QUERULOUS CORPORATION.

The "Indian Spectator":—Bombay is developing in all directions. The Corporators have developed their love and powers of debate in a measure which should extort the admiration of the House of Commons. They discussed for two days the question of referring a Government letter to a Committee. When the Committee submits its report on the development of the city, as proposed by Government, there will perhaps be another debate on the various proposals. The discussion on the occasion of referring the Government letter to the Committee was a discursive commentary on the policy formulated by Government: it led to nothing and it was not meant to lead to anything. Perhaps the Committee will make a note of the remarks made by the various speakers, but the main object of some of the speakers seems to have been to charge Government with a tendency to encroach upon the discretion vested in the Corporation by the law, and to dictate to it. It seems that some of the Corporators expected the appointment of a Commission and that some years would elapse in exchanging views and finally arriving at a conclusion. The plain fact is that in December, 1907, the Government informed the Corporation that important schemes for the development of the city and the improvement of communications in the Island were under its own consideration, and invited an early expression of views by the Corporation, as well as other bodies, "in order that the policy which may be adopted should, so far as possible, be shaped in accordance with those views." It was clear from this communication that no appointment of a Commission was intended and that the Government desired to formulate a policy and begin work as early as possible. As regards the Corporation's powers, the worthy Corporators did not tell the Government to mind its own business, and that it was their exclusive right to adopt a policy in regard to the development of the city and of the communications. The Government resolution, laying down a policy is dated 14th June, 1909, and up till then the Corporators seem to have slept upon their alleged rights under the law. They have now awakened by what appears to be a false alarm. The Government has expressed its views as to the policy "which shall govern the development of the Island for the next twenty years." This formation of a policy does not amount to an issue of orders to the Corporation: it takes away no right recognised by the letter of 9th December, 1907, to which the Corporation did not object. Several members took the present objection seriously and counselled a "compromise." Perhaps they thought that a law-suit was about to be launched!

The "Rast Goftar":—The Bombay Corporation resolved by a majority to refer the Government's resolution regarding the development of Bombay to a Committee for consideration. The suggested scheme of the Government is on all fours with public opinion as to the best method of treating the Island with a view to its improvement and future development. This resolution of the Government was arrived at after the views of the Bombay Corporation and other public bodies were ascertained, and the questions was carefully dealt with in the light of the opinions thus elicited. Government might be considered to be as good a judge for the purposes of an enlightened decision from this date as any public body which is directly concerned with the civic welfare of the town. The Corporation is notwithstanding aggrieved at the terms of the resolution, as dictating a mandate which is derogatory to the prestige and dignity of that body as an independent and self-contained institution. We are sorry that such an impression should prevail, for we do not believe that the Government meant or attempted to employ anything like a deliberate snub at the Corporation's constitutional rights and privileges, which they must respect like anybody else as a matter of legal obligation. The Corporation was, however, justified from its own point of view when it decided to subject the resolution to a searching inquiry. There are certain points which need to be elucidated before the Corporation can assent to the course which they are called upon to adopt. The Government's resolution might have well been deferred till, for example, as in the case of the widening of the Abdul Rehman Street, an estimate of the probable cost was made, an assurance given as to how far Government was prepared to share the expenditure.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—His Excellency Sir George Clarke, it is satisfactory to know, will not proceed to Mahbaleshwar in October, a fact which will greatly please the opponents of the autumn exodus. It is well known that His Excellency is not much in favour of the frequent flittings of Government and so, for a second time, remains away from the remote hill capital. Instead, the Governor will make a tour of the districts and arrive in Bombay in time to meet the Viceroy, who is expected here on November 17th. Details of his programme may be expected in the course of a few days, when we believe it will be found that a reception, to have the honour of meeting Lord Minto, will be included in the list of engagements. Since his recent visit to Simla Sir George Clarke has been enjoying very good health and has been busily engaged in the affairs of State with which he has perhaps a more intimate personal acquaintance than any of his pedecessors since the days of Lord Reay.

PARSIS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The "Rast Goftar:"—The Mahomedans have contended with characteristic tenacity for their, rights, and at last won the day. At their most liberal expectations their leaders could not have vouched for success to their cause to the extent to which it is now crowned, when they first launched their scheme for communal franchise and separate representation. The backwardness of the community in point of education and social progress their, general apathy towards public movements, their civic dormancy and political aloofness have proved no impediment in the way of their attaining to privileges which mark a singular departure from established policy. On the other hand a progressive community like the Parsis have allowed backward races to steal a march over them, and let things to take their own course when important political developments are awaiting fruition. In the changes incidental to the new policy of communal representation and the simultaneous expansion of the Councils lie the germs of a great political evolution. With the recognition of that principle, communal tension and separation would be accentuated. The Hindus, who out-number the Parsis and other communities would, therefore, make the most of their opportunity to secure adequate representation for their community with the set purpose of raising a counterpoise against the Mahomedans who, as things stand to-day, have little in common with the political faith of the Hindus. If the Parsis and non-Hindu communities aspire for seats in the Councils from mixed electorates, there is not the remotest chance of success save for those who are wedded to the opinions of the preponderating elements of the electorates. In spite of their vaunted progress at unity, the Hindus have always shewn a lamentable spirit of sectarianism which is asserted by them not only on communal grounds but practised even on sectarian basis. The same lack of forbearance which marks their internal social dealings, tinged as they are with keen sectarian jealousies, shows itself in their attitude to other communities. If Sir Pherozeshah had taken a lead, the Parsis would have secured, by this, a similar privilege without any let or hindrance. A movement was made some months ago in good time to move the Government for separate representation for the community, but fell through for want of support from Sir Pherozeshah and his party. Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, a whilom member of the Bombay Corporation, has revived the movement and though too late in the day, we wish it every success. There is no finality in these matters, which may be discussed and revived at any time.

HIGHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

The "Gujerati":—About a year ago, in connection with the munificent donations made by two well known citizens of Bombay for the promotion of higher scientific instruction, we had an occasion to dwell upon the present system of science teaching and to suggest the creation of a separate science faculty, and a permanent board of studies. Subsequent to that the Bombay Government addressed to the Senate of the Bombay University, their letter No. 3060, dated the 18th December, 1908. The contents of the letter are well known to the public. The letter chiefly urges that several radical changes in the existing curriculum are necessary, if the teaching of science and higher education generally are to be brought into harmony with modern requirements. We understand that the proposals of the Government have been duly considered by a Committee appointed by the Senate, and that the recommendations of the latter are being finally drafted for the consideration of that body. Those recommendations will no doubt be placed before the Senate for consideration in due course. Meanwhile we propose to deal with some of the proposals of the Government from time to time and offer our remarks thereon. It need hardly be pointed out that Educational questions required to be discussed from different standpoints. "The History of Education," says Henry Sidgwick, "is the battle ground of and burial ground of impracticable theories, and one who studies it is soon taught to abate his constructive self-confidence endeavour humbly to learn the lessons and harmonise the results of experience."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th September.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday next, the 7th Instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki (Carbines and Swords will be issued on Parade).

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 4th September.

237.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant.

Monday 6th instant—There will be no Parade for "G" Company.

II. "M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III. "K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p. m.

Tuesday 7th instant—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

Wednesday, 8th inst.—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p. m.

III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.

Dress—Uniform.

Thursday, 9th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Friday, 10th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

238.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information:—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

239. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

240. Staff—Sergt E J Padbury, West Yorkshire Regiment, having reported his arrival, has taken over the duties of 2nd Class Sergt-Instr Bo Vol Rifles from the 2nd instant.

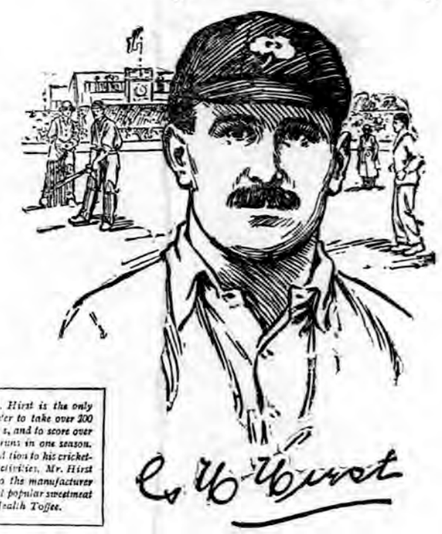
C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the month ending 30th June, 1909, amounted to Rs. 10,981, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,054. The total earnings from the 1st January to 30th June, were Rs. 66,030, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,608.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

A Famous Cricketer



G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 200 wickets, and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manufacturer of that popular sweetmeat—"Health Toffee.

Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—

To enable me to *wear* well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the *best* out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, *proved my greatest mainstay.*"

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tensity and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to *wear* well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energising potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes:—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to *wear* well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Paternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S NILO MALTED FOOD.

Samples and pamphlets free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL SHAR

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby.

BOMBAY vs. CALCUTTA.

LAST evening to fill a vacant evening in the Bombay Rugby Tournament, the Bombay and Calcutta Gymkhanas played a friendly game. The Calcutta men were without three of their backs, and had Moir of the Bombay Gymkhana as an excellent substitute at half. However, with a disorganised team, they played a poor game and the Bombay side, on the top of their form, rather surprised themselves with a win by 25 points to nil.

In the first half Ward and Corbett scored two fine tries but Hearson and Ward failed with easy kicks at goal. In the second half Blair and Corbett scored tries, both of which Hearson converted and Ward dropped a nice goal.

Result:—

	Pts.
Bombay (two goals, one dropped goal, two tries)	25
Calcutta.....	0

THE TOURNAMENT FINAL.

The final match to-day will be played between Madras and the West Riding Regiment. The gate will be given to charity, the proceeds being divided between the funds of the St.George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Club and the new Soldiers' Home at Colaba. The trophy will be presented to the winners by Mrs. Wallace. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The match between the Commercial and Parel Gymkhanas was not played as Parel failed to send a team.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

The following teams have entered :—St. Mary's A, St. Xavier's, Y. M. C. A., Byculla, Cathedral High School, Union F. C., St. Mary's B, and Worcester's.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

The Drawing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Durand Football Tournament ties were drawn here to-day, Mr. J. O. Miller presiding. The following have drawn byes :—

1. Simla United Football Club "B" team ; 2. Bishop Cotton School ; 3. The Warwickshire Regiment ; 4. The Mountain Battery ; 5. 1st Dragoon Guards ; 6. The Simla "A" team ; 7. The Black Watch ; 8. The King's Regiment ; 9. The Royal Berkshire Regiment ; and 10. The Cameronians.

In the first round—(1) the Calcutta Volunteers play the 12th Lancers ; (2) the 17th Lancers play the Wiltshire Regiment ; (3) the 1st West Riding Regiment play the Highland Light Infantry ; (4) the Lancashire Fusiliers play the Royal Scots ; (5) the Connaught Rangers play the East Yorkshire Regiment ; (6) the North Staffordshire Regiment play the Durham Light Infantry.

POONA RACES.

First Day, Saturday, 4th Sept.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of final forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 2nd September.

THE NEW PLATE—About 5 furlongs.

Refresher, Danseuse, Pantry Girl, Lorraine, Lady Nannie, Wild Boy, Ruskey Rose, Gun Metal, Comeback, Naughty Boy, Chippy Norton, Cracker, Mandeville and Koko.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Taylor, I.M.S., is placed on special duty under the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Mr. Justice Coxe has one year's leave from to-day, Mr. W. Teunor, to act upon the Calcutta High Court bench in his place from the 14th November.

Revd. B. S. Doer to be probationary Chaplain, Calcutta Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Captain W. G. Liston, I.M.S., has fifteen months' leave from the 11th instant.

The Metropolitan leaves Darjeeling on 29th instant on a tour in Assam, arriving at Calcutta on 27th October.

FORRIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captains W F Campbell, H T Biscoe and J H Brett are confirmed in the Political Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The statement of position of the gold standard reserve on 30th June last is published, showing a balance of £18,000,000,at the credit of which £10,000,000 is invested in sterling securities, £750,000 is in gold in England and 7½ million sterling in rupees in India.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. S. Feyer has one year's leave from 11th instant.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The bringing by sea or land into British India of the magazine *Swaraj* or the *Indian Nationalist* is prohibited.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Rai Rala Ram, Bahadur, officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, vice Mr. Haughton on leave, Mr. J. H. White acting as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. T. W. Richardson acts as Goods Superintendent of that line vice Chatterton on leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer E G. Venn, Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal, has extension of appointment until the end of November next.

Assistant Engineer J. S. Page to be Engineer.

Sub-Lieutenant H. W. B. Liveraz to be Lieutenant.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General B. T. Mahon to be a Divisional Commander vice Clements,deceased.

Major R. L. Morris has three months' extension of leave at Home.

Mr. A. W. Wood to be Captain, Indian Army Reserves of Officers.

Indian Army Promotions.—Major S. F. Alpin to be Lieut-Colonel, Captain H. R. Hopwood to be Major.

Lieutenant C. W. Watneg, G. H. Morgan, J. H. G. Wilson, and H. Y. Salkeld to be Captains.

P. G. Pilcher, Indian Miscellaneous List, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

Assistant Surgeon D. E. H. Campbell is permitted to resign.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Gordon, North Bengal Mounted Rifles.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the month ending 30th June, 1909, amounted to Rs 60,126, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,600. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June, were Rs. 6,16,641, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,478.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal proper, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the West of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras (excluding the extreme South), and local in the East of the United Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan and the Coast of Burma.

Sibsagar, Bogra, Saugor Island, and Cuttack report two inches; Berhampore, three; Tejpur, Jalpaiguri,Burdwan, Hoshangabad, Indore and Roorkee, one and a half; Ambala, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Seoni, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Raichur and Hyderabad (Deccan), one; Kanumkonda, Bellary and Cuddapah, two; and Nellore, five.

The disturbance, which affected Kashmir yesterday, has caused low temperatures and has been followed by a large rise of the barometer. This indicates that snow has fallen on the higher hills, which will probably be detrimental to the monsoon rainfall in the Punjab and neighbouring districts.

There has been little change in the depression in the South of the Bay. The temperature is low over the extreme North of India and the South-east of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to decrease in the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Central India.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer, which left Aden on the 29th reports a moderate monsoon to within four hundred miles of Bombay, and afterwards gentle winds. The monsoon has weakened since last week, but is very nearly of average strength.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The monsoon is at last showing signs of slackening. Snow is reported in the higher ranges of Kashmir which the Meteorological Department describe as likely to be detrimental to monsoon rainfall in the Punjab and the neighbouring districts, and to-day's mail steamer reports that the monsoon in the Arabian Sea has weakened since last week though still very nearly of average strength.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.	Byculla nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	71·02	67·39	77·73	56·04
Friday, 3rd Sept.	0·02	0·08	0·06	0·07
Total	71·04	67·47	77·79	56·11
Same date last year	64·39	61·36	60·56	46·59

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	67·23	88·80	57·17

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD SEPTEMBER.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (2nd)	95·4	81·6	...	...
Jask	91·3	82·8	...	...
Muskat (2nd).....	88·7	82·6	...	...
Multan.....	97·3	70·0	...	4·74
Rawalpindi	85·4	60·9	...	26·04
Lahore	86·9	73·2	...	20·85
Sirsa.....	87·8	74·6	0·10	15·91
Ambala	78·5	71·0	0·95	26·57
Delhi	82·7	72·2	0·70	25·78
Agra.....	84·5	75·0	0·47	22·70
Mainpuri.....	88·3	75·0	...	25·41
Jhansi	89·0	76·0	0·48	24·07
Cawnpore	91·2	74·5	0·71	31·20
Allahabad	91·1	77·0	0·02	38·37
Jacobabad	105·6	78·8	..	0·53
Karachi	84·5	76·0	...	5·66
Ajmer	84·4	75·2	...	18·56
Jaipur	86·7	74·1	...	21·25
Kotah	90·0	75·1	...	32·74
Bhuj.....	92·1	72·5	...	10·00
Dwarka	84·8	76·2	...	23·69
Veraval	84·6	76·3	...	16·09
Rajkot	92·9	71·7	...	20·31
Gnavnagar Para.....	89·1	74·5	...	20·37
Surat	85·1	76·1	0·06	46·20
Ahmedabad.....	89·6	77·7	...	27·08
Deesa	89·8	76·4	...	23·41
Neemuch.....	86·5	72·8	...	21·53
Indore	84·6	71·6	1·93	18·59
Jubbulpore	88·5	71·8	...	14·33
Saugor	83·1	71·5	0·18	33·45
Hoshangabad	88·1	68·9	1·55	33·65
Khandwa.....	88·2	73·6	0·14	14·57
Akola	90·7	72·1	0·02	18·94
Amraoti	86·8	72·8	0·18	16·04
Nagpur.....	87·6	71·8	0·47	39·09
Chanda	87·0	73·0	...	36·52
Raipur.....	91·7	72·1	0·13	32·40
Bombay	85·6	77·0	0·07	56·11
Ratnagirl.....	84·3	76·9	...	87·42
Mormugao	82·0	75·2	0·04	67·26
Karwar	81·3	74·5	0·05	91·66
Malegaon.....	88·4	73·6	0·06	10·17
Ahamednagar.....	85·4	69·5	1·18	10·48
Poona	87·5	72·3	0·33	12·70
Sholapur	84·3	72·4	0·03	28·01
Bijapur	82·2	71·2	...	10·75
Belgaum	77·3	65·1	0·38	35·35
Aurangabad.....	88·2	70·7	1·15	26·23
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	86·8	67·7	1·06	21·63
Mangalore	81·8	72·8	0·11	103·03
Calicut.....	80·3	72·6	0·01	81·36
Cochin	82·7	76·3	0·09	57·39
Colombo	85·0	78·0	...	21·64
Masulipatam	84·8	75·5	1·00	23·89
Bellary	79·0	70·8	2·26	11·19
Cuddapah	77·2	71·6	2·13	30·18
Madras.....	79·0	75·0	1·49	15·93
Bangalore	71·3	66·8	0·57	16·65
Coimbatore	80·4	69·8	...	4·10
Trichinopoly	80·6	73·3	0·14	12·29
Negapatam	82·0	76·0	0·02	6·13

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the East Punjab, Ambala has had 0·95", Delhi 0·70" and Sirsa a light fall. Skies are clear in the South-West Punjab but moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal in the south-west but in defect over the rest of the division, particularly during the day.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·71" of rain, Agra 0·47", and Jhansi 0·48". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper in Rajputana and contains the average amount of moisture in Sind. Day temperature is normal in Upper Sind and generally in defect elsewhere: night temperature is normal,

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 1·33" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Saugor has had 0·18", Hoshangabad 1·55", Khandwa 0·14", Amraoti 0·18", Nagpur 0·47" and Raipur 0·13" Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally heavily clouded Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ahmednagar has received 1·18", Poona 0·33". Belgaum 0·38", Aurangabad 1·15" and Hyderabad 1·06". Skies are heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Bijapur and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of West Central India, the West United Provinces, the East Punjab,and in the Peninsula with the exception of the West Coast. A depression has appeared off the Coromandel Coast, the centre being some distance to the east of Madras. It is however shallow but may cause further heavy showers on the North Madras Coast and the Madras Deccan.

The barometer has risen considerably in Upper India and pressure is in large to considerable excess to the north of latitude 26° E.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Peninsula and local rain in the central parts of the country.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—The s.s. "Salsette," which left Aden on the 29th August experienced from longitude 56° E, to longitude 67° E. moderate monsoon and moderate south-westerly sea and swell ; thence to longitude 71° E. gentle westerly to north-westerly wind and west-south-westerly swell ; from there to arrival light variable winds and smooth sea. She had cloudy skies during the latter half of the voyage.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MR. WALKLEY AND THE CENSOR.

Rough Common-Sense of the People.

DECISION BY TOSSING-UP.

London, August 20.

Mr. A. B. Walkley, the brilliant dramatic critic of "The Times," to-day explained his view of the censorship problem to the Joint Committee which is sitting at the House of Lords.

The performance of a stage play, he said, was a public act, and became necessarily within the cognisance of the State. If a stage play contained offence to morality, religion or public order, interference with it after performance would only be partly effectual. The scandal would be created and play would be advertised.

"Do you," asked Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Chairman of the Committee, "attach importance to the prevention of a single performance ?"

"The interests of the first night audience have to be considered," answered Mr. Walkley.

"It has been suggested that the first night audience is, as a rule, of a special character, and so hardened that no grave injury would be done to it by witnessing an objectionable play ?"—Nevertheless the scandal and advertisement would occur."

After this Mr. Walkley plunged into a discussion of the psychology of the crowd. To read something obscene might, he pointed out, do the reader harm, but it would do much more harm if the same words were uttered in the presence of hundreds of persons.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

"The Times" critic went on :—"The present form of censorship represents the rough common-sense of the great mass of the people—the man in the street. The censor is a plain man looking at matters in a plain way. He has no literary views and is without a peculiar way of looking at the world, the characteristic of the literary man. He has a tendency to what Matthew Arnold called Philistinism—a conventional and narrow way of looking life. Of course he is not infallible. If he were he would become a public nuisance."

Mr. Walkley said that the grievances brought before the committee were those of a peculiar type of author : he did not think them so important to themselves or the rest of the world as the authors seemed to suppose.

"My final conclusion," he observed, "is that while there is a sound logical case for the censorship, the importance of the whole question has been overrated, and the advantage and disadvantages of the censorship are so often balanced that it matters very little to art, drama, or the public welfare whether the censor exists or not. If the committee were to ask me what I should do it would probably end in my tossing-up." (Laughter.)

Mr. Harcourt : Do you suggest that the committee should pursue that course ?—No.

If the censor were retained he suggested that he should be an enlightened despot. He was at present a despot ; but if the statements of the opposition were believed, not an enlightened one.

Lord Newton : The Poet Laureate, or someone of that kind ? (Laughter.) I cannot suggest any individual.

The Chairman : Why do you reject the suggestion of a Committee of Appeal ?—I have no great belief in committees. (Laughter.) I mean in a committee of taste.

EXAGGERATED IMPORTANCE.

Lord Newton : You think that the importance of the whole question is much exaggerated ?—Yes.

That is my opinion, too. (Laughter.) And you think that everyone concerned has taken himself too seriously ?—Yes.

"That," Lord Newton again remarked, "is my opinion, too." (Laughter.)

Mr. Walkley said that he did not think local authorities were the proper people to exercise the office of the censor, as cases like that of Miss Maud Allan might arise in which some local authority excepted what other passed.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason asked whether the manager would not be the best judge of a play.

Mr. Walkley gave it has his opinion that the first nighter who could boast that he had not missed a performance for twenty years would be more efficient,

Mr. Walkley translated a letter from M. Brieux in which the French author said :—

I am a partisan of a censorship which should have for its sole aim the interdiction of personalities and of infamous means of attracting the public by impropriety. There you have a disloyal competition with the true theatre, and one of the cause of its decay.

I am hostile to any function of the censorship which should consist in its constituting itself the judge of the ideas in the philosophic sense when those ideas cannot in themselves be reckoned as crimes or misdemeanours by the law, as for instance, apologies for regicide.

MONNA VANNA.

Mr. Walkley did not think it would have been better for the English stage if all the banned plays had been freely performed in public ; at the same time he instanced "Mona Vanna" as an entirely moral and beautiful play, which he could never understand the censor refusing.

Mr. Harcourt: You say that the importance of the drama and of all art in England is very much exaggerated?—Yes.

Do you think the English nation is an excessively artistic nation?—No, I don't. But there is a great deal of inflated talk and cant about it and more now than before.

Do you feel any sense of humiliation in concerning yourself as a critic with this unimportant art ? (Laughter.)—No, one must live. (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Walkley said that the Lord Chamberlain in the case of "The Devil" made a mistake. The opposition to the censor came from advanced authors, experimenters and types of the pure literary temperament ; the plain men among the authors or those who lived by catering for the plain man were not averse to it.

Mr. Harcourt : Is Mr. Barrie one of the advanced men ?—No. Greatly as I admire his work I do not put him among the pioneers of drama.

You are aware that Mr. Barrie came before the committee and condemned the censorship in unqualified terms ?—He is a type of the literary temperament.

Mr. Walkley said that in a philosophic sense he would characterise Mr. Cecil Raleigh an opponent of the censorship as a plain man but he was an exception. Sir William Gilbert upheld the censor, and witness would call him a typical representative of the plain man—a plain man of genius.

Miss Lena Ashwell thought it right that theatres should be subject to special control, and that this should be exercised before production. The censor was a protection against the plain man. She did not think the working of the present censorship had caused injury to the growth of serious drama in England.

Professor Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, translator of Greek plays and a member of the Council of the Stage Society, said that the censorship seemed to him to be in principal totally indefensible. The immorality might be introduced into a book in such a manner that it did not produce a moral shock, but anything markedly indecent and objectionable in the theatre produced a feeling of obvious shock. He did not think there was a risk of a licentious drama in England, and if there were the censor was a very illusory safeguard.

The committee adjourned.

MISS MARY HOWARD, of Tunbridge Wells, and The Brooklands, Bournemouth, left estate valued at £48,741. In her will she desired that her body should be buried in quicklime in an ordinary grave—not a walled grave or a vault ; and she especially directed that no mourning should be worn, and that the funeral service should be as cheerful as possible.

SUICIDE AT OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

The death is reported at Ootacamund of Major H. de Vallancey, D.S.O., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, D.A.A.G., Southern Army, on Thursday evening. The funeral which took place this afternoon was largely attended. The Contingent of the Border Regiment formed the carrying party and the Chaplain of Ootacamund read the service.

LATER.

At the inquest held on the body of Major H. De Vallancey, D. S, O., officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, found dead at Ootacamund yesterday morning, the District Magistrate found that death was due to a gunshot wound self-inflicted while the deceased was of unsound mind.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay are sent to the Government of India, dated 1st September :—

Good rain during week in Presidency proper and slight in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed for standing crops in parts Karachi, Kolaba, Kanara, Deccan, Belgaum, Cutch, Kolhapur. Kharif sowing continues parts Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Gujarat Native States. Transplantation continues Sukkur, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Kanara, Belgaum. Weeding progressing generally. Standing crops suffering from insufficient moisture Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, slightly damaged by rats Karachi, Hyderabad, by grass-hoppers Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and generally good elsewhere. Cotton sowing continues parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan-Cutch and generally in good condition. Drinking and irrigation water generally adequate. Water insufficient in canals Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier. Grain stocks adequate. Prices fallen slightly Karachi, Broach-Ratnagiri, Nasik, Satara, risen slightly East Khandesh, Sholapur and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 30 to 41, Gujarat 17 to 40, Konkan 9 to 35, Deccan 13 to 28, Karanatak 27 to 38 per cent. less than normal. Average number gratuitously relieved Bijapur 76 for week ending 21st ultimo.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st Aug. on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,59,000	1,90,000	7,000	3,56,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	90	107	4	201
For previous 6 weeks of half year	11,49,000	12,10,000	44,000	24,03,000
Total for 7weeks	13,08,000	14,00,000	51,000	27,59,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,71,783	1,4 9,83	8,194	3,29,813
Per mile of Ry..	97	84	5	186
Total to corresponding date...	13,73,744	11,79,065	50,122	26,02,931

Increase for the week .....Rs. 26,187
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,56,069

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st Aug. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	4,000	7,000	.....	11,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	28	50	.....	78
For previous 6 weeks of half year	32,000	45,700	.....	77,700
Total for7 weeks	36,000	52,700	.....	88,700
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,966	12,571	30	18,567
Per mile of Ry.	42	89	.....	131
Total to corresponding date...	48,618	1,24,398	269	1,83,285

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 7,567
Do. to date.....Rs. 94,585

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st Aug. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	400	200	.....	600
Or per mile of Railway.....	23	12	.....	35
For previous 6 weeks of half year	2,120	1,610	.....	3,730
Total for 7 weeks	2,520	1 810	.....	4,330
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	305	57	.....	362
Per mile of Ry..	18	3	.....	21
Total to corresponding date..	2,808	496	13	3,317

Increase for the week .....Rs. 238
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,013

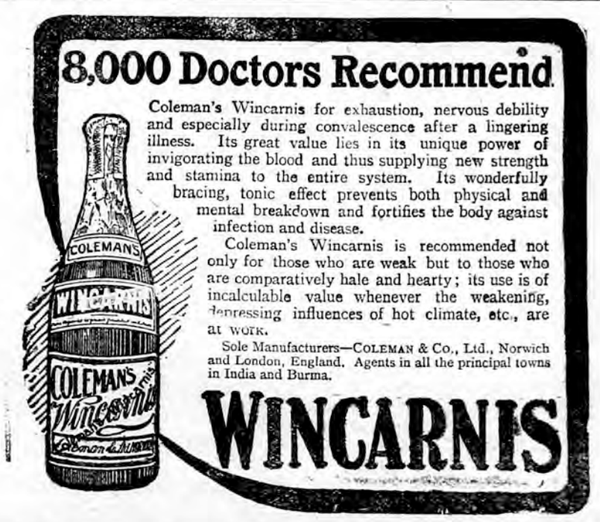
NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st Aug. on 312·63 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	3,400	3,000	40	6,440
Or per mile of Railway.....	11	10	.....	21
For previous 6 weeks of half year	23,500	18,100	280	41,880
Total for 7 weeks	26,900	21,100	320	48,320
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,072	1,599	19	3,690
Per mile of Ry..	15	12	.....	27
Total to corresponding date...	20,599	13,512	276	34,387

Increase for the week .....Rs. 2,750
Do. to date .....Rs. 13,938

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the month ending 30th June, 1909, amounted to Rs. 28,473, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,171. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June were Rs. 1,72,110, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 520.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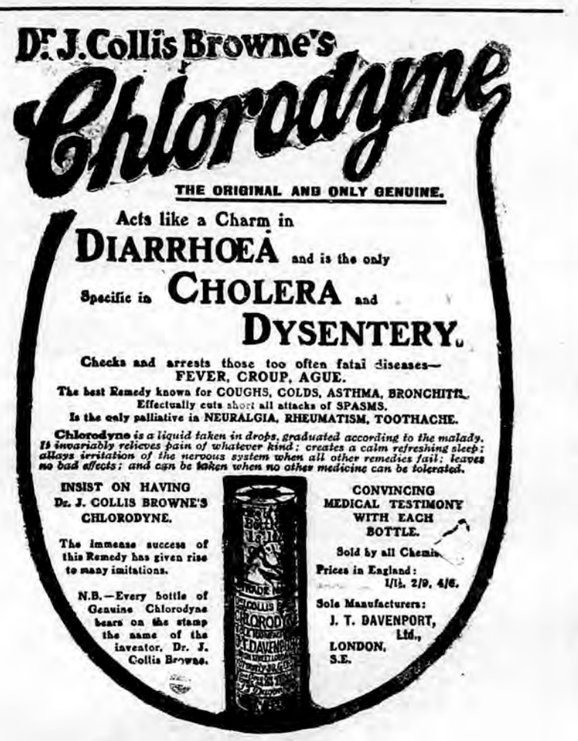
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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1909.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

THOUGH the problem of how to deal with poverty in India or in Europe may differ in many respects, some help towards a solution of the difficulty may be found in a study of the methods adopted for diminishing the pressure of pauperism in England. Part I of the Local Government Board Report for 1908-9 is devoted to the working of its Poor Law System, and a resumé published in the *Times* gives food for thought, merging in considerable doubt, whether as much wisdom, as might be expected in this stage of human development, is brought to bear on the administration of Poor Relief in the richest country in the world. An increase in the army of paupers during the period under review could hardly be avoided, when the depression of trade and consequent diminution of employment is remembered—a situation that has now lasted two years at least. If we go back forty years, we find that in 1870, 44 per thousand of the population, exclusive of casuals and insane, were in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales. In 1890, the number of paupers had fallen to 25, a hopeful decrease which went on up to 1901 when there were but twenty-one persons being relieved in every 1,000. There has been a rise since, unfortunately, and in 1909 there are 23 per 1,000 or 118,000 more on relief than were eight years ago. More than a sixth of these represent the increase in London alone. No wonder wise people suggest a return to the country as the one safe move for the overcrowded in towns. London being not only the centre of finance and commerce of every kind, but also the largest manufacturing city in the world, the unemployed pour into it, hoping for a chance in the great workshop. If none but genuine workers came, it would not matter so much, but after these trail strings of veritable unemployables trusting to pick up charity in any form. It is regretfully noted that in the relief granted under the Poor Laws, many Boards of Guardians do not calculate the proportion between the necessities of the recipient and the incidence of the rates on the rate-payers. They often give for inadequate reasons, or unwisely.

The general inspector for London and the suburds, Mr. Oxley, throws much light on the pauperism to be found in that area. He refers more of it to the faulty administration of poor relief than to actual destitution. Mr. Oxley insists that in some places maladministration is rampant, and gives the palm in this respect to Poplar which contained last September sixty paupers per thousand of its population, compared to twenty-one in Whitechapel and to 30 in other poor but more industrious districts. The Poplar people have come to look to the Poor Laws for relief the moment they feel the pinch of unemployment, instead of first resolutely seeking out work. The Guardians maintain the man of an applicant's family, almost in idleness, give his wife fifteen shillings a week, very probably more than he has allowed her when in work, and they help with boots and clothing besides. There is a farm in Essex where the men do some sort of work, not of the strenuous kind, or they wander round the country, or stay in a workhouse "where work is conspicuously absent." This system of relief has been in full swing for years, and consequently steady habits of industry are at a discount. The depression in the building, engineering and cement trades in Kent and Sussex has added to the list of paupers in the unions there. Labour-yards were opened to give work to the unemployed, but the local inspector declares that they manufactured pauperism instead of relieving it. Odd-job-men flocked to the districts knowing that a nominal amount of stone-breaking in the labour-yards would afford them subsistence wages, in the winter. Many even threw up permanent employment to get fed on such easy terms. The bread given in the yards was often sold for drink, and a strike followed when potatoes were substituted for bread and lengthened spells of work insisted on. The Midlands are better off, except just round Birmingham, where work on fancy-goods falls off when trade is low. In the consequent reduction of staffs, the less capable and the aged are discharged and find re-employment difficult. The Eastern Counties are decidedly the most industrious; they show even a decrease in pauperism which Mr. Hervey, their inspector, attributes to the Old Age Pensions Act, for it cheered on the people who were nearing 70 to make further exertions, and their relatives being keen to keep them off the rates, are maintaining them until the critical pension date arrives.

Another inspector finds that the substitution of machinery for manual labour tends to increase pauperism for many reasons. The machine manipulator gets lower wages and never becomes a skilled artisan. At twenty he is turned out into the world fitted for nothing but casual employment. The increased output by machinery requires less adult labour and unemployment brings pauperism. This expert is in favour of removing the pauper disqualification for Old Age Pensions on the ground, supported by statistics, that the number of out-door paupers would be at once reduced by half. From the North of England came, in addition to a statement as to increased pauperism, a condemnation of the over-lapping of relief agencies, and consequent fraud with shocking waste of funds. When one reads of four local bodies and a board of guardians in one single area busy, independently, at providing work for the unemployed and apparently doing it ill, it is about time for the inspector to express his opinion. No wonder the report rules in the dictum that "almsgiving is work requiring a high degree of intelligence and even training" before it can do any good. All sections of the document speak of the growth of vagrancy, of the casuals, men, women and children, who move on like a tramping army, from union to union, adding to the sum total of human destitution and taxing the Poor Relief administration to its utmost. Starting unnecessary public works on borrowed funds, as a means of providing employment in times of temporary pressure, is condemned as creating a serious situation that must cripple rate-payers in the face of even worse crises that may arise. In England, as in India, phthisis has come to be recognised as a disease of misery and of ignorance. Bad food and bad lodging yearly multiply the victims of pulmonary tuberculosis among the extremely poor. The precautions of isolation and disinfection are doubly difficult for the sufferers when they reach the lowest stage of poverty. It is then more than ever the duty of the Medical Department of the Poor Law Board to see that such precautions are carried out in the wards where casuals congregate. This subject is well ventilated in the notes made by the able Inspectors of Poor Law Administration.

THE BERESFORD REPORT.

THE details which have reached us of the report of the Committee, appointed to consider Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's charges against the Admiralty are interesting reading, though they contain nothing very startling. From the time when it was decided to hold an inquiry it was perfectly clear that the face of the Admiralty was to be saved somehow. Apart from the inevitable reluctance to condemn a great department of State there was a deep and widespread feeling that, whatever the faults of the Fisher regime might be, the progress made towards efficiency since Sir John Fisher became First Sea Lord has been vast and, indeed, obvious to the "man in the street." Not since the days of Earl St. Vincent have we seen such sweeping changes made under a master-mind, and few will deny the advance towards instant readiness for war, in excellence of sea training and above all in gunnery. Still there will be found many officers of brilliant attainments who are in violent disagreement with many of the changes introduced, for it is not a case of "Beresford contra Mundum," and a triumvirate consisting of Lord Charles, Admiral Sir Reginald Custance and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour is one that must be treated with the deepest respect, and very many distinguished officers share their opinions. The wisdom of such acts as the wholesale scrapping of possibly-useful ships, the closing of oversea dockyards and the new scheme of training for officers are very much open to question, but we find Lord Charles himself frankly praising much of what has been done. The admission, then, of so much good work performed, rendered the premature overthrow of Sir John Fisher impossible, while it was inconceivable that a man like Lord Charles, fresh from the high command in which he had the best possible opportunities for observation, would deliberately concoct a series of grave charges for which there was no foundation, so that a general smoothing-over of the whole matter, with approval and blame for both sides, was to be expected. But we think that one important fact has been insufficiently recognised. Lord Charles in a reply, published a few days after the issue of the report, points out that no fewer than eight of the reforms which were the subject of difference between him and the Admiralty, have since been carried out! How galling for this keen and brilliant commander, having attained, at last, the top of the ladder, to find those things which he considered essential to the efficiency of his command denied to himself and promptly granted to his favoured successor! We would not give two-pence for the suggestion that Lord Charles has acted in a disloyal spirit or shown insubordination. But for a few boyish pranks in his early youth, this has never been his way. When he could not get what he wanted he resigned first and then, with free hands, made the commotion necessary for the remedy of defects. And we must remember that he has almost invariably been right. It is unfortunately true that a general belief is current in the Navy that disagreement with "Jackie's" schemes is a certain bar to promotion, and many things are said of secret reports by one officer or another. Much as we should prefer to disbelieve these stories, it is impossible to ignore such proofs as are furnished by the famous "Bacon's Essays," from which it appears that a captain was encouraged to report secretly upon his superiors and, worse still, that these documents were printed for circulation. It seems certain that Lord Charles was kept in the dark concerning matters essential for his success as a commander in war, and that he was treated as a dangerous person whose influence should be destroyed. Therefore, though we may heartily admire the solid work done by the First Sea Lord, we cannot but feel that his methods in some cases are not deserving of commendation, and we feel much sympathy with Lord Charles Beresford, who may, we trust, though his sea service is probably at an end, continue for many years to do good work ashore.

BALLOONING AND MOUNTAINEERING.

THE question as to the utility of balloons for the purpose of surveying the loftiest mountain ranges, has been raised anew, since the recent balloon ascent at Turin, during which a new record in altitude was established. There are obvious difficulties in the way of aeronauts, who may attempt the conquest of the highest ranges in this manner, but it is by no means impossible that some day the hitherto unconquered peaks of the Himalayas, which have so long defied man's energy and ingenuity, will be reached. The record at Turin was by the Italian balloon "Albatros" which had Lieutenant Mina and Signor Piacenza on board, and the height, which they attained was the enormous one of 38,715 feet or over seven miles. The aeronauts used special breathing masks for which they carried a supply of oxygen, but even with the aid of these they were brought very near to suffocation in the highly-rarified atmosphere which they encountered, in the latest stages of their ascent. When one comes to consider what value the balloon may have for mountain exploration, it is obvious that the speed with which it rises, does not allow the occupants gradually to accustom themselves to the atmospheric changes, as the mountaineer may do. On the other hand, however, aeronauts report that up to a height of five miles no difficulty in breathing is felt, provided that no exertion is taken. However as soon as exertion to any extent has to be made the breathing difficulty at once arises. Here the comparison favours the aeronaut, for the extreme exertion to which the climber is put must considerably aggravate his respiratory troubles as he reaches the greater heights, and produces the sensations of extreme lassitude and depression of spirit which are frequently experienced by mountaineers. Constitution is, of course, a factor to be considered, for all persons are not equally affected. Mr. Glaisher, the well known English aeronaut of the last century, stated that while the reduction of atmospheric pressure considerably increased the rate of his pulse and caused the faces of some people to go purple, in others there appeared no change. At the same time it is possible that climbers, if they experience continued difficulty in breathing at the extreme heights, might derive assistance from the breathing masks which seem to have done so much for the balloonists. It would be interesting if an experiment could be made on this point. To return to the record ascent, that it appears represents an advance of 3,000 feet above the previous record which was established by two Germans in 1901. This leaves out of account the ascent made by Mr. Glaisher from Wolverhampton in 1862 for which the figures are not certain.

THERE is little improvement in the health of General Hall, C. B., and he has been ordered to proceed Home at once by a Medical Board.

FOR some time past the late running of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Calcutta mail has attracted the attention of the Railway Board and the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, who was requested to enquire into the cause of the delays, has now submitted his report, which is under consideration.

FROM the 21st to the 27th ultimo 8 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 282 Hindus, and 31 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 337. The death-rate was 34·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 54·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Fevers, 97 ; bowel complaints, 45 ; and other causes, 195.

THE approximate return of traffic of the Amritsar-Patti Railway, for the week ending 21st August, 1909, amounted to Rs. 4,670, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,525. The total earnings from 1st April to 21st August, were Rs 83,405, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,269.

A NOVELTY of some importance in connection with motor fire-engines has been invented by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London, whereby a steam motor fire-engine can proceed to a fire with the same celerity as a petrol machine, and with more certainty. The apparatus consists of a connection whereby steam can be kept in the engine boiler at 100lb. pressure, this being suitable for pumping and for travelling. With the introduction of this new device, steam cars of the Merryweather and other types, especially those used for domestic purposes, the doctor's car, the ambulance, etc., can start instantly. The apparatus has been inspected by the London Fire Brigade and many of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Brigades. It promises to be a desirable improvement in steam motor travelling, as the apparatus is also arranged for heating the engine-house and hose-drying towers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE MURDER OF SIR CURZON-WYLLIE.

The Government and Sedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

UNDER the heading Dhingra in large black letters the *Daily Mail* published last Saturday the following :—"We have received the following cryptic paragraph from the Press Association with reference to Dhingra, who foully murdered Sir Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca at the Imperial Institute :—It was stated officially last night that the Home Secretary has not yet come to any decision in the case of Dhingra, sentenced to death for the murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie. Dhingra was sentenced to death without any recommendation to mercy. The execution is fixed to take place on Tuesday next. The jury returned its verdict without leaving the box." Within a few hours it was officially announced that Mr. Gladstone, after full consideration of the representations which had been made to him on behalf of Dhingra, had decided that he could not advise interference with the due course of law. By whom the representations were made has not transpired, but as could hardly be looked for in the circumstances there was no public movement to obtain a commutation of the sentence, and Mr. Stead and Florence Warden, the authoress, are, so far as I know, the only persons who have written to the Press, urging that he should not be hanged. Mrs. Florence Warden or to give her actual name Mrs. James, did not approach the matter from quite the same point of view as that of Mr. Stead. To hang "an excitable lad,"—we do not usually speak of a person of 25 as a lad—"whose weak brain has been turned by the self-interested vapourings of shrewder heads than his own, while the authors of those vapourings go unpunished," appears to her not to be right. "It seems to me," she adds, "that the crime can be traced directly to those Parliamentary windbags who, after gaining a cheap notoriety by their advocacy of sedition, have gained a little more by agitating for the pensioning of relatives of persons who repudiated such assistance and to men who achieve the overthrow of ill-balanced minds by preaching political murder at a safe distance." Dhingra expiated his crime at Pentonville on Monday morning, and appears to have gone to the scaffold displaying the same callousness that he has shown since he committed the final act. He is said to have been sullen to his custodians after sentence and to have refused to see his own brother. Clearly, if a martyr, not a very interesting one. It has been stated that he petitioned to have his body burnt after death, but it has not been mentioned that certain persons endeavoured to have his body made over to them after his execution. Though, I believe, this is a fact. As a Reuter telegram has informed you, what purports to be a statement by Dhingra defending the assassination, has been published in certain New York papers, which would be better employed in trying to secure more humane treatment for the coloured people of their own country rather than encouraging attacks on the British rule of India. Apparently the statement published by the American journals is the same statement that has been sent to certain people here, and which was published by the *Daily News* on Wednesday. The original, according to the *Times*, was discovered in Dhingra's room and has been carefully guarded by Scotland Yard. The *Daily News* explains that this "defence of the murders" was written before they occurred, but does not say whence it received the information. As the *Times* points out, and as is obvious the style of the statement published in the *Daily News* and that of the statement which he read when before the magistrate, are quite different, so much so as to make it almost impossible that both could have been written by the same hand. If the former statement occurs the following words :—"I admit the other day I attempted to shed English blood as an humble revenge for the inhuman hangings and deportations of patriotic Indian youths. In this attempt I have consulted none but my own conscience. I have conspired with none but my own duty." Mr. Mackarness, M.P., who I understand is a Recorder, quotes the above as a refutation of the remark made by the Prime Minister at Southport on the morrow of the outrage, to the effect that it afforded emphatic evidence of a seditious conspiracy on the part of a section of the Indian people! As if a Prime Minister was likely to make such a declaration without good grounds. Mr. Asquith spoke only of a section—he did not say a large section—of the people of India, and what he said is not contradicted by the observations of the Master of Elibank on his Indian Budget speech.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SEDITION.

In an article, which had for its text the fate of the unfortunate student Dhingra, the *Times* committed itself to the following opinion :—"It would be well if those who are responsible both in this country and in India, we will not say merely for the good government of that great dependency, but for the safety of life, would show a little more of the fearless spirit and clear judgment displayed by some of the great native rulers of India." Then follow quotations from documents recently issued by the Maharajas of Jaipur and Gwalior. The article concludes thus :—"These Indian Princes have set an example of courage and of loyalty which the others may be trusted to follow. They are determined that their States shall not be used as a base for seditious action. We wish we could feel equally assured that our own Government are not restrained by doctrinaire pedantry, or party considerations, from grasping the nettle with the same firm hand, and from preventing this country itself being used as the safest base of all for operations against British rule in India and against the safety of British lives." In its next number the *Times* gives considerable prominence to a reply to the above. The letter which is signed "Auditor Tantum!" has attracted a good deal of attention and there is a good deal of speculation as to its authorship. The editor is asked what sort of evidence he has that the two Ministers—the Secretary of State and the Governor-General—"at whom these rather peevish and cloudy gibes are levelled" have been wanting in courage or judgment. What party considerations can influence a Viceroy appointed by the Minister? And as to Lord Morley, if he is really a doctrinaire pedant—it is a long time since that charge once very common was preferred against him in the *Times*—it is, the writer says, rather odd "when you think that Radical prints and talkers arraign him daily, weekly, and monthly for ignoring all the rudimentary principles of Liberalism, for falsifying all his own early teaching, and for hiding the dark and imperious heart of Strafford under the bland mask of, shall we say? a third-rate Falkland." The *Times* is reminded by its literary correspondent that a vast deal more courage is needed in keeping a perfectly cool head, a steady eye, and a firm and independent will, than is required for any amount of the cheap and roaring platitudes of violent repression. Printing House Square is asked not to overlook what happened at Calcutta last Saturday "The Anglo-Indian prints made a boisterous clatter for a prohibition of the Swadeshi anniversary procession, and one London print—usually a most judicious and fair-minded critic—said the failure to prohibit was the worst thing the Indian Minister had done. I suspect that the Indian Minister, who is deafened and stunned by exhortations about the man on the spot, this time at least left the decision to the Bengal authorities. Anyhow, the meagre numbers and perfect tranquility of that procession are a striking sign that the policy of the last two or three years has by no means been the vapid and helpless business that such language as yours implies." Finally, it is claimed that the present "timid" rulers have made some way in confronting a situation "which they did not make" and the editor is asked not to be too angry because they are not Akbar and Aurungzebe, resort to whose weapons would not be tolerated by public opinion in these days. The *Times* forbears to add a footnote, saying that it did not refer to Akbar and Aurungzebe, but to the present Maharajas of two Native States.

SOUTH AFRICA BILL.—THE COLOUR BAR.

Notwithstanding the high importance of the measure and the momentous issues involved the House of Commons, when Colonel Seely moved the second reading of the "South Africa Bill" was almost as empty as on an Indian Budget day, but there is to be said in excuse for the absentees, the result owing to the understanding between the two principal front benches was a foregone conclusion and members with the prospect of more all-night sittings naturally lengthened their week-end holiday as much as possible. The Under-Secretary, in the course of a speech that has added to his reputation as a rising Minister, plainly told his friends below the gangway and the occupants of the Labour benches that such amendments as those which Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and others had put down would, if carried, "smash the Union." That he explained was not because General Botha and the other delegates would not listen to reason, it was because the House of Commons was dealing not merely with persons but with a Parliament. Amendments of principle the delegates had no power to accept. If the House of Commons insisted upon making changes of this character, then the whole thing would have to be begun afresh in South Africa. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, an ex-Colonial Secretary, followed, giving the Bill his heartiest support and seconding Colonel Seely's appeals to the friend of the natives not to stand in the way of the early consummation of what Mr. Balfour subsequently described as "one of the most important events in the history of the Empire." Sir Charles Dilke, who led the attack against the political disabilities imposed by the Bill on the indigenous races, made an effective speech. He was followed by Mr. Molteno who, while regretting the stigma passed by the Bill on the coloured men who exercise the franchise in Cape Colony, pointed out the danger of interference on our part between the local Governments and the natives. Sir Charles Dilke and his friends yielding to *force majeure* abstained from dividing the House, and in the circumstances having made their protest they might have retired from the field. Instead of doing this, however, they returned to the fray when the Bill went into Committee of the whole House last night, and they widened the discussion by dwelling upon the grievances of the Indian sojourners in South Africa. Sir Charles Dilke, said, "You have" Indians who come here and sit as Members of this House. You have always taught this doctrine—you have taught the doctrine to South Africa—that though tribal natives cannot be trusted with the ordinary concerns of election and registration and political and Parliamentary life, nevertheless you call out those who adopt your philosophy or your theology, those who make themselves of you in spite of the blackness of their skins. As you welcomed them in the great wars as sailors on board Nelson's ships, so you have welcomed them in the Constitution here. And now you are going to draw the line and exclude Jews and Asiatic Parsees from Bombay." What, by the way, are non-Asiatic Parsees, but that is a detail. Perhaps he has been misreported and may have said "Asiatic Jews" and "Bombay Parsees." Mr. Keir-Hardie took up the parable. Indians in South Africa, he pointed out, are already smarting under the treatment meted out to them in some of the colonies. When their compatriots at home learn further that the House of Commons has deliberately set up this colour bar which prevents those men from being returned to the South African Parliament, is that going to increase their sense of loyalty on their faith in the justice of British rule? They will not blame the House of Commons which could not help itself. If they blame anybody it will be the author of the measure and of the conditions under which they presented it to the Home Government for ratification. But as Mr. Rees reminded the House, the South African Indians have never regarded it as a grievance that they are denied the franchise. They have, he observed, always said :—"We do not want representations; we only want to be relieved of humiliating conditions. He entered a caveat against the way India had been "most irreverently" dragged into the debate. The obscure member who preceded Mr. Rees had pictured the many homes and palaces in India in which that day's debate would be read and pondered over, "and," he sapiently added "all over the world the question is rapidly growing as to how long the intolerant domination of the proud white is going to last." Only one amendment was pressed to a division. This was moved by Mr. Barnes, one of the Labour members, and it referred to the clause which enumerates the qualifications which a Senator must have. One stipulation is that he must be of European descent. The member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow wished to do away with this condition, except in the case of Senators representing the Transvaal and the Orange River State. His object was to remove the colour bar as far as the Cape and Natal are concerned. The amendment was defeated by just 100 votes,—155 against 55. The minority, Sir John Branner, Mr. Annan Bryce, Sir William Collins, Mr. Will Crookes, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Ellis Griffith, Mr. R. D. Holt, Mr. E. J. Horniman, Mr. H. F. Luttrell, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Mr. H. A. Watt and Mr. R. Winfrey. Mr. Byles complained bitterly of the whip issued to the supporters of the Government, bluntly declaring that no amendments would be accepted. Mr. Emmott cut him short, and Mr. Byles quietly said he must choose some other occasion to call attention to what appeared to him, as it will appear to others, to be a slur on members, perhaps a breach of privilege. The position was unpleasant enough surely without this gratuitous blunder and the Liberal Whip, Mr. Pease, ought to be called over the coals for his *betise*.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE VOYAGE TO THE POLE.

DR. COOK DESCRIBES HIS JOURNEY.

Fuller Details Wanted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Dr. Cook, in his telegram to the *New York Herald*, says that on the last stage of the journey he was accompanied by two Eskimos and twenty-six dogs. They made long marches and encouraging progress, with occasional rests in snow-houses. He dined on dried beef, tallow and hot tea.

The expedition travelled through a smoky mist which partly cleared on the 30th March, when he discovered new land to the westward. Steady advance was made over the monotonous sea ice, devoid of all life.

Beyond the eighty-sixth parallel the icefields became more extensive and heavier. From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth parallels he was surprised at indications of land ice and during the last hundred miles there were signs of land every day, but they were delusions.

Describing the approach to the Pole, Dr. Cook says: "Astronomical observations were daily secured until the 21st April, when 14secs. from the Pole, I advanced the requisite distance and reached the actual Pole. The sun indicated local noon, for all the Meridians met, but the North, East and West had vanished. It was South in every direction, but the compass pointing to the Magnetic Pole was as useful as ever."

Dr. Cook turned back from the Pole on the 23rd April and began the long return march. He experienced many difficulties and suffered from shortage of food until the frost in September stopped progress. He lived in an underground den until sunrise in 1909, when he proceeded to Greenland.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Dr. Cook's narrative has failed to dissipate completely the reserve which is maintained towards his account. Even in America the reluctance to accept his uncorroborated story has not been wholly dispelled.

Scientists point out that weighty corroboration would be afforded by the publication of a detailed record of Dr. Cook's astronomical and other observations, which are most difficult to concoct, and which will be awaited with interest.

Some papers, both in England and America, frankly declare that the narrative in not convincing.

A great reception is being prepared for Dr. Cook at Copenhagen and a Danish destroyer will be sent to meet the explorer.

THE SANTIAGO MURDER.

German Chancellor Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Chancellor of the German Legation at Santiago de Chile has been sentenced to death by the Chilian Court for the murder of a porter of the Legation in February.

CEYLON POLICE.

Competition Open only to Europeans.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Colonel Seely, replying to a question put by Mr. Keir-Hardie, said that only British subjects of European descent may compete for vacancies in Ceylon Police. It is essential that there be a European element and this is supplied by examination at home. Local element, which is also necessary, is supplied by local appointments.

THE "ZEPPELIN III."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The airship "Zeppelin III" has safely returned to Friedrichshafen.

THE CHANCES OF AN ELECTION.

Great Political Activity.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Liberal and Unionist Parties are both increasingly busy with precautionary preparations in view of the possibility of a dissolution.

THE EX-SHAH.

Estates Handed Over.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The ex-Shah has finally agreed to hand over his estates to the Government. The latter and the British and Russian representatives have drafted a protocol, arranging for his Majesty's departure, and fixing his pension at 100,000 tomans.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Liquor Licenses Passed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The essential clause of the liquor licenses provisions in the Finance Bill has been adopted by 155 votes to 96.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Six Millions Deficit.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The final accounts of the German Budget for 1908 show a deficit of £6,000,000.

CHOLERA IN HOLLAND.

More Victims.

PRECAUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A nurse in the cholera hospital at Rotterdam has died and a boatman's wife has also died of cholera at Utrecht.

LATER.

The Local Government Board has issued a circular to the Port Authorities stating that the cholera epidemic in Russia has extended to Holland and pointing out the necessity of British ports guarding against the importation of cholera.

THE MISSING "WARRATAH."

A Forlorn Hope.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Commonwealth is endeavouring to secure a vessel to search for the s. s. "Warratah."

AVIATION TRIALS.

Competition at Brescia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

A dozen aeroplanes, including Bleriots' and Curtiss', and several Italians have entered for an aviation competition at Brescia on 8th instant. The competition will last until the 20th instant.

MULAI HAFID'S ATROCITIES.

Protest from the Powers.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The French Consul at Fez, accompanied by British, German, Austrian, and Spanish Consuls, will visit Mulai Hafid to present a Note from the Powers protesting against the revival of cruel practices.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Strengthening Trade Relations.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Forty-six Japanese business men, representing the Chambers of Commerce, have arrived at Seattle on a three months' visit with the object of strengthening the bonds of America-Japanese friendship and trade. They were welcomed by the Governor of Washington State and the Mayor of Seattle.

THE SWEDISH STRIKES.

Gradual Resumption of Work.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Reports received from Stockholm indicate a gradual resumption of work in the various districts.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The St. Leger Betting.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

The latest betting on the St. Leger is:—
11 to 10 on Bayardo.
9 to 4 against Minoru.
10 to 1 bar two is offered.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

Mr. Chuckerbutty Continues his Address.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Resuming his arguments to-day on behalf of Indranath Nundy, the last of the accused in the Alipore Bomb case, Mr. Chuckerbutty submitted that the evidence failed to establish any connection between the *Yuguntur* and the Chattra Chandar or its Secretary, Indra Nath Nundy. He made a spirited attack on the evidence as to the search at 4 Rajali's Street and showed that all the things alleged to have been found were not taken before a responsible officer, but were kept at 3 Didar Bux's Lane in the custody of an officer who had in another case been found to have manufactured evidence. If the police had all these materials in their hands and relied upon them, it was very significant that this man was not arrested till the 23rd June. The fact was they had received some report as to the accident and the existence of injuries to Indranath's hands. Upon this they took action and the materials were brought forward, upon which they had originally placed no value at all. Counsel then made an onslaught upon the principal part of the case against his client, namely as to the injuries and marks upon his client's person, but for which Mr. Beachcroft would have acquitted him along with Deva Broto Bose, Nikeleswar Ray and Provash Dey.

Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT SEPTEMBER 3.

At the invitation of Nawab Mir Muzaffer Hushainkhan Saheb, the public of Surat met in large numbers at Naginchand's Institute. Baxi Mir Sadruddinkhan Saheb was voted to the chair.

Vakil Kalabhai moved and Manchershaw Palanji seconded the resolution of condolence to Mr. B. J. Mead, our popular Collector, for the sad and untimely death of his wife. In a happy speech he spoke of Mr. Mead's kindness and sympathy, which in an officer, evoked gratefulness and loyalty in the Indians. His loss was felt as a personal loss by the people.

In recent times a noticeable feature in the Myitkyina district is the formation of Colonies by large numbers of immigrants from the other districts in Burma and from China. These are settling in proximity to the Railway line in the fertile Nan Yin valley where they are rapidly taking up new lands for paddy cultivation. In addition to these classes there is large Indian colony around Myitkyina and land continues to be taken up by these Indian settlers for market gardening,

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

New Ruler of the Mohmands.

CARRYING OF ARMS GENERALLY PERMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 3.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the Amir has appointed Mahomed Hasan Khan, brother of Mahomed Akbar Khan, late Khan of Lalpara, to be Political Officer in charge of the Mohmand country. He has been ordered to select a site for a new Cantonment, near Dhakka, where a considerable force is to be maintained in future.

According to news from Kabul, Sardar Nasrullah Khan has submitted a proposal to the Amir for the formation of new regiment of "Guards." This is to be drawn from the Hindu population, one man in every eight being called upon to render military service. It is, however, doubtful whether the suggestion will be accepted.

Every facility is apparently being given in Afghanistan for the general carrying of arms, a policy which is in absolute contrast to that adopted by the late Amir. It has been notified that all well-to-do Mahomedans and Hindus may keep rifles and ammuniton in their possession. Further, all old arms in the arsenals are to be sold off, and anyone is to be allowed to purchase these. There must be many thousands of obsolete rifles, Enfield and Sniders, in the store at Kabul, but they will scarcely command other than low prices, as modern breech-loaders have lately been imported into the country in such large numbers.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Official Assignee's Remuneration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

Mr. Justice Bakewell, delivered judgment in the Madras High Court yesterday, on the application of the Official Assignee for a settlement of the minutes of the order made by his Lordship on the 9th of August last, under which the second dividend in connection with the insolvency of Arbuthnot and Company, had been declared.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship referred to Section 19 of the Insolvency Act 1848, and said the intention of the Legislature was that the Court might allow a fair remuneration to the Official Assignee, out of the sum to be distributed as dividend, and make an order accordingly, and Rule 131 interpreted fair remuneration as meaning five per cent. Taking all provisions into consideration, his Lordship was of opinion that the Official Assignee was to receive his remuneration, under order of the Court passed upon consideration of the statement of account filed by him, and after the Court had determined the sum to be distributed as dividend, and that the Official Assignee was not entitled to receive his remuneration in any other manner. The reason for this method of calculating his remuneration was possibly to incite the Official Assignee to activity in collection and economy in expenditure. In this view, it was evidently desirable that the Official Assignee should not anticipate the opinion of the Court in the matter

With regard to the question raised by Mr. Branson as to the rights of several Official Assignees, who had necessarily taken part in the collection and realisation of the assets, it was possible that as between them the right to commission might arise. But his Lordship thought it was clear that no remuneration was payable or could be entered in the Assignee's account, except under order of the Court, and that the question of the rights of successive Assignees was not a matter which could be dealt with by the Court, upon an application for the declaration of dividend.

SANITATION AT MADRAS.

"No Progress."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3

At yesterday's meeting of the Madras Corporation the following resolution, proposed by Mr K. C. Desikachariar, was carried:—"The Commissioners note with satisfaction the increase in the revenues of the Corporation, but are of opinion that more revenue could have been derived under miscellaneous sources, had certain provisions of the Municipal Act been more carefully followed. The Commissioners further regret that no sanitary progress of any importance has been made during the year under report. They look to better results in the working of the Health Department during the current year. The Commissioners view with apprehension the President's report on the existing special drainage works, and request Government to be pleased to give their early and earnest attention to this part of the report, and decide the course to be adopted in future in carrying out the drainage scheme. That the President be requested to forward the report to Government along with his administration report, report of the Commissioners thereon."

THE FARIDPUR DACOITY.

Six Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Six young Bengalis were arrested yesterday, in connection with the Faridpur dacoity. Their names are Sarath Chunder Chatterjee, Birendranath Chatterjee, Lalitmohun Chuckerbati; Binoybhusan Das Gupta, Sachindranath Chatterjee and Indubhusan Roy. The first two were remanded to-day by the Commissioner of Police to answer a charge of alleged murder. The second two were committed for trial for bad livelihood and the last two were released on bail.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Food Grain Prices Falling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Crop telegrams for the week ending last Saturday, to-day published show good prospects almost everywhere and a distinct fall in the prices of food-grains in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.-W. Frontier Province and Central Provinces. The numbers under relief are now down to twelve thousand.

THE BAPATLA SEDITION CASE.

Sentence of Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

In the Baptala sedition case, in which Basavish, was accused with attempting to circulate pamphlets of an extremely seditious character, the Additional Sessions Judge at Guntur, Mr. E. H. Wallace, I.C.S., in course of his judgment said he had no hesitation in finding that the accused despatched the leaflets. He had not made good his plea of innocent intention. That the leaflet was of highly seditious character was borne on its face. Many copies of it were included in the packet. The sender of such a document must have deliberately instigated the exciting of disaffection against the King's European subjects in the country. Accused had entirely failed to rebut the presumption of deliberate malice and criminal intent, and His Honour, therefore, found the accused committed the offences with which he was charged, namely under Sections 124A. and 153 A, I. P.C. He differed from the assessors in considering that the leaflet was highly seditious and was intended to be circulated among schoolboys. His Honour found the accused guilty under the above Sections and passed one sentence under S. 124 A. As the lesser offence under Section 153 A. was in this case part of the greater offence he sentenced accused to transportation for five years.

RAIDERS IN THE BANNU DISTRICT.

Exaggerated Reports.

HINDU CHILD KIDNAPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The following Press Communique is issued:—Recent newspaper reports stated, as an illustration of the boldness of the raiders in the Bannu District, that an escort of the 51st Sikhs had a sharp fight with the raiders near Bannu on the 19th of August, one sepoy being wounded and a raider being captured; and that the same night, a Quarter Guard of the 14th Lancers at Bahnu was attacked by the raiders, who maintained a heavy fire eventually retiring on the advance of a Mountain Battery.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that first incident was merely a fracas between a sepoy of the 51st Sikhs, one of a party escorting a mule cart to Serai Naurang, and a lager, who struck the sepoy and was thereupon arrested. No raiders were concerned in the matter. As regards the second incident, a picket of the 14th Lancers, which had been posted at night in the bed of the Kurrum River, in consequence of thefts from the Lancers' lines, fired at some men who were approaching in a suspicious manner. The men bolted without firing a shot. There is no reason to suppose the men were raiders.

The following Press Communique is issued to-day:—

On the night of the 25th and 26th August, the village of Wali near the border of the Bannu District was attacked by some raiders, who kidnapped a Hindu infant. The villagers and the Border Military Police pursued the raiders, killing one and wounding two (one of whom was captured.) There were no casualties among the pursuing party and no property was looted.

MOSLEMS AND COUNCILS.

Protest against a Hindu Nomination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 3.

Commenting on the nomination of Sardar Sundar Singh, Majirhia of the Khalsa Diwan and Secretary to the Khalsa College, Amritsar, as Additional Member of the Punjab to the Viceregal Legislative Councils a Mahomedan journal says:—"Before and after expiry of the term of the Tika Sahib of Nabha we pointed out repeatedly that it was now the turn of a Mahomedan member to be nominated to the Viceroy's Council on the ground of the very large Mahomedan population in the province and also because Mussalmans have a majority of litigation in Courts and the Legislature are greatly concerned with their interest. But we regret that their claims and representations have been overlooked and a Sikh member has again been nominated. General disappointment has been caused to Mahomedans of the Punjab by this nomination and it is matter of great regret that their interests and claims have thus been overlooked. On these very grounds Mahomedans justly claim separate elections and a fixed number of seats instead of relying on Government nominations or mixed electorates. When in a province like the Punjab where the Mussalman population exceeds the total number of Hindus and Sikhs, the Mahomedans are treated in this manner, it is needless to say what their lot will be in other provinces where the Mussalman population is smaller. If the nomination of Sardar Sundar Singh is temporary for purposes of the Ananda Marriage Bill we may yet hope that Government will nominate a Mahomedan member for the full term."

STRIKE AT NEGAPATAM.

1,600 Day Labourers Cease Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 3.

A serious strike has broken out among the daily paid employees of the South Indian Railway Co.'s workshops at Negapatam. It is said to have been instigated by eleven Indian workmen, dismissed some time ago for unsatisfactory work. On the morning of the 1st instant, 900 stayed away and in the afternoon 1,600. Adequate arrangements were made to preserve order. The men on the permanent establishment remained staunch. It is not believed that the strike will continue long. I understand that no representations, regarding any grievance, have been made to the authorities.

THE AUGUST RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The following is the summary of weather conditions in the month of August, to-day, issued by the Meteorological Department:—

The mean rainfall for the whole of the plains of India was 6 per cent. short of the normal; in this respect the month resembled closely August 1906 in which a defect of 9 per cent was recorded. The total monsoon rainfall of June, July and August has, however, been 2 inches or 7 per cent in excess.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs Poona.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The important fixture, Bombay vs. Poona, commenced here to-day in perfect weather. No start could be made till 12-30, as Poona, who have almost throughout the season been hard up for men, could not get together a team in time. As a result of to-day's match Poona has the useful lead of 75 over Bombay and have still two wickets in hand. Bombay going in to bat totalled a meagre 78, to which Poona responded with 153 for eight wickets. Bombay's total must be considered extremely poor as the Poona attack was never at any stage of the game deadly. Still there were several extenuating circumstances for Bombay's batting failure. Winning the toss proved of no use to them as the wicket during their stay was easy only for the first twenty minutes or so. Besides they were without the services of Milne and Phillips, their first bowlers and of Christie, Powell, Vines and Sprott, their foremost bats. In fact, the team did not include more than a couple of regular Gymkhana players and the attack was led by two of the "B" team men. The only stand made by Bombay was that by Elliott and Stileman who between them added 26. Sanderson also played well. Poona going in made 153 for 8 wickets, Lieut. Tillard contributing the masterly and unconquered innings of 54. His exhilarating innings was perhaps the only oasis in the dreary desert of both the teams' dull batting, and there never was a dull moment during his stay at the wickets. For Poona Major Southey bowled well and Eberhardie, Stileman and A. K. Tillard headed, the Bombay bowling averages.

THE PLAY.

Bombay sent in Richmond and Montgomery, to face the bowling of Southey and Wood. However they did not commence auspiciously, as they had scored only a couple of runs, when they lost Montgomery out to a catch by Wood (2—1—0). Sanderson joined Richmond, who shortly after telegraphed ten, by hitting Wood for four, but was caught at short leg in the next over by Arnold off Southey (12—2—8). A. K. Tillard went in, and Sanderson, who had been playing free and attractive cricket, then had bad luck in being run out (26—3—15). Elliott opened his account by sending Southey to the western boundary, but another disaster was in store for Bombay as Tillard, a fast run-getting bat, was caught in the slips by Southey off Sloggett, who had been lately put on to bowl (37—4—6). Stileman, the Bombay skipper, who partnered Elliott, sent up forty and a little later the half century followed as the result of fifty minutes' batting. Then there were fifteen minutes of dull play and the next decade took pretty long time in coming. Stileman at this stage was missed in the long field off Southey. The score stood at 63 for 4 wickets, when a smart shower interrupted play at 1-40. The adjournment for lunch was then made.

On the re-start Wood found Elliott's stumps with a fine leg-break (65—5—18). Cudlip, the seventh man in, got a single, and then returned to the pavilion, caught by Southey off Sloggett (65—6—1). Ware went in only to see Stileman succumb to another beauty from Wood before a single run had been added to the total (65—7—15). Pigot joined Ware who was out to a catch by Lucas off Wood before he could break his duck (65—8—0). Marrs was the tenth man in. Only five had been added, when Sloggett scattered Marrs' wickets (70—9—1). Eberhardie, the last man, scored four and was then bowled by Sloggett (78—10—4).

Captain Lucas and Major Wood opened the Poona innings, the Bombay attack being entrusted to Marrs and Elliott. Major Wood started briskly sending up the first decade in quick time and looked like staying in, when Marrs had him caught in the slips by Stileman (14—1—10). Major Arnold partnered Lucas who by means of some daring pulls telegraphed 10. Scoring was getting a bit too fast to suit the Bombay Captain, who now relieved Elliott at the Gymkhana end, and put on Eberhardie in the place of Marrs at the other end. The total at this stage was 35. The score had been increased by 8 when Lucas who had been playing fine vigorous cricket hit a full toss off Eberhardie to leg and was held by Ware (43—2—21). Sloggett, the new comer, slashed at one of Stileman's deliveries and was beautifully caught at midfield by A. K. Tillard (43—3—0). Captain Langhorne joined Arnold who shortly after sent up the half century by driving Stileman for a four. Arnold was at this stage missed in the slips off Stileman, but was clean-bowled the next ball. The retiring batsman had made 23 by steady and faultless, though not attractive, cricket (58—4—23). Arthur assisted Langhorne and with the total at 68 A. K. Tillard relieved Eberhardie at the Council end and Cudlip relieved Stileman at the Gymkhana end. The game considerably slowed down, the runs coming only in singles. The total stood at 75 when Langhorne was l-b-w to Cudlip (75—5—9). Lieut. Tillard was the seventh man in. Poona passed the Bombay total amid cheers, Captain Tillard hitting Cudlip for four. Lieut. Tillard hit out and soon sent up two more decades. A little later he telegraphed 100 by driving Elliott, who had relieved Cudlip, for four. 13 more had been added to the total when A. K. Tillard with a shooter which slightly broke in from the offside found Arthur's stumps (113-6-14). Colonel Fowler followed being smartly held at the wickets by Sanderson off A. K. Tillard (113-7-0). Captain Tillard welcomed Swinburne, the new comer, by driving Stileman for a couplet. Swinburne responded by driving Stileman for a four. The pair continued hitting till the score reached 140 when Eberhardie was put on to bowl in place of Stileman. Tillard then telegraphed his own half century by scoring two. The total stood at 152 when Eberhardie cleanbowled Swinburne (152—8—16). Major Southey Tillard. When the stumps were drawn the Poona score was 153 for 8 wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr H C Richmond, c Arnold, b Southey	...	8
Mr E G Montgomery, c and b Wood	...	0
Mr Sanderson, run out	...	15
Mr A K Tillard, c Southey, b Sloggett	...	6
Mr R Elliot, c Wood	...	18
Mr C G Stileman, b Wood	...	15
Mr E P Cudlip, c Southey, b Sloggett	...	1
Mr R Pigott, not out	...	8
Mr F Ware, c Lucas, b Wood	...	0
Mr R Marrs, b Sloggett	...	1
Mr Eberhardie, b Sloggett	...	4
Extras	...	7
Total	...	78

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Lucas, c Ware, b Ebrahardie	...	21
Maj Wood, c Stileman, b Marrs	...	10
Maj Arnold, b Stileman	...	23
Mr Sloggett, c Tillard, b Stileman	...	0
Capt Langhorne, l-b-w, b Cudlip	...	9
Mr Arthur, b Tillard	...	14
Lieut Tillard, not out	...	54
Col Fowler, c Sanderson, b Tillard	...	0
Mr Swinburne, b Eberhardie	...	18
Maj Southey, not out	...	1
Extras	...	3
Total for 8 wickets		...153

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Detained Passengers Reach Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The train with the Kalka-Simla passengers, who had to spend last night at Kalka, has not yet arrived, but it is expected the line is now clear, and other trains are running as usual.

LATER.

The passengers detained at Kalka last night by the derailment, left by special train this morning and reached Simla this afternoon, three hours after they were expected, but without any other mishap, the delay in the arrival of their train bein due to the sodden condition of the track which necessitated very slow running.

ERI SILK-GROWING.

New Cottage Industry for the Presidency.

During the last three days Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist, has been in Bombay, in connection with the efforts of the Government of India to extend the cultivation of eri silk to this Presidency.

To a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" Mr. Lefroy explained that the industry had long been established in Bengal, when there was a great demand for this class of silk goods, and where the sale proved very profitable. He considered that the greater part of the Presidency was eminently suited to its cultivation.

"Eri silk requires a moist climate," he remarked, "such as that of Bombay and the most unsuitable area in the Presidency, therefore, is the Deccan. The worms, which produce the eri silk, feed not upon mulberry, but on the leaves of the castor plant, which is extremely common in this part of India. Once the worms have been provided therefore, the silk can be had for practically nothing No special appliances are needed, the silk can be spun upon the ordinary spinning wheel, and therefore the industry can be conducted by the peasants in their own huts. That is the object of Government—to establish it in this Presidency as a new cottage industry. The silk is spun by the women and children and the thread can then be turned over to the village weaver. Everything therefore is very simple and there is nothing new to be taught to the people except how to keep the worms. Recently I have received hundreds of letters from the Presidency, asking for information, and I think there is every reason to be sanguine of success. The industry is not entirely unknown in Bombay, for it has for a long time been officially fostered in the State of Baroda and is gradually spreading into British territory in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

"One of the great advantages of this silk is that that there is no necessity to kill the cocoon. A hole is formed naturally at one end of the cocoon, through which the moth emerges without injuring the silk. Thus, the manufacture of this silk does not offend the susceptibilities of the Indian population, and especially the Jains. The finished material is rather coarse, but is exceedingly durable and has a very ready sale in Bengal, where, as I have said, it obtains a high price. In fact, should the silk prove unpopular amongst purchasers in Bombay, any which is produced here can be disposed of in the Bengal market.

"I have been making inquries at the mills here to see whether they can take the silk. As yet they are unable to give me an answer, but they are going to make experiments.

"I should like you to say finally that any information on the subject will be gladly supplied upon application to the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, from which we can supply the silk-worms, and give full instructions. We also have classes for this work at Pusa for the sons of wealthy Zemindars and others, at which any one can learn all about the industry in three months."

THE CANCELLED MEETING.

Official Explanation.

The following Press Communique was issued yesterday:—

"Government regret if any personal inconvenience has been caused by the cancellation of the Sheriff's notice convening a public meeting in regard to the question of the position of Indians in the Transvaal. They have, of course, no objection to the holding of a meeting for this purpose. Their views and those of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State are known. On the other hand, they consider that the Sheriff as a Government Officer should summon and preside over no meetings, except such as are non-controversial, non-political and intended only to give general expression to universal public feeling. In the present case these conditions are not fulfilled."

MAHOMEDAN LADIES' ANJUMAN.

For the Encouragement of Urdu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 3.

The second monthly meeting of the Lahore Ladies' Anjuman Hami Urdu was held at the residence of Mrs. Mahomed. Inshaullah, Editor of the *Watan*. Mrs. Shafi, wife of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Shafi, Barrister-at-Law, was voted to the chair as president. The lady Secretary read the rules and objects of the Anjuman and office bearers were appointed with Mrs. Shafi as president. Several ladies registered their names as members.

The Secretary then read a paper on "The Progress and Support of the Urdu Language," and other ladies promised to speak on the subject. It was proposed to collect subscriptions for a prize essay which will be printed and distributed with the object of helping Urdu literature.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD KITCHENER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Lord Minto proposes Lord Kitchener's health at the farewell dinner at Viceregal Lodge to-night, but there will be no formal speeches.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Mardall, 31st Lancers, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Major Pigou, 119th Infantry, retires from the 5th August.

Captain C. D. Crozier, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected as supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Quetta, vice Captain Moore, appointed to No. 1 Mountain Battery, Jutogh.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army and posted as shewn:—

Lieutenant's O'Malley, Royal, Munster Fusiliers, to 22nd Cavalry; Campbell, the Black Watch, to 34th Horse; Coote, Durham L. I., to 128th Pioneers; Lorimer, Royal Warwicks, to 3rd Horse; Newall, Royal Warwicks, to 2nd Gurkhas; second Lieutenants Craig, Seaforth Highlanders, to 57th Rifles; Fontit, West Yorks, to 44th Punjabis; Malyon, West Yorks, to 10th Jats; Lieutenant Cornu, Munster Fusiliers, to 5th Rifles; Grantham, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to 33rd Cavalry; Ferguson, Leinster Regiment to 6th Cavalry; Lieutenants Berry, Wiltshire Regiment, to 2nd Battalion 9th Gurkhas, and Hogan, Wiltshire Regiment, to 96th Infantry.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, AUGUST 20. PARIS, AUGUST 21.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King, who is staying at Marienbad, entertained M. Clemenceau at luncheon on Sunday, and on Wednesday gave a banquet in honour of the Austrian Emperor's birthday.—The Queen has arrived at Balmoral.—The Prince of Wales is going to open the first Parliament of United South Africa next year.

Accidents.—A panic broke out among some hundreds of children at a cinematograph show in Southsea on Saturday, one child being killed and several injured.—Numerous cases of drowning continue to be reported.—At an inquest on a Territorial gunner who was killed when a motor car ran into a party of artillerymen on the march during a foggy night, the jury censured the driver for the great speed at which he must have been travelling.

Dramatic Censorship.—The Parliamentary Committee at its last two sittings heard evidence from Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Cecil Raleigh, and others, and letters were read from well-known authors, including Mr. T. Hardy and Mr Henry James.

Darwin Centenary.—A Darwin Exhibition has been opened at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Ecclesiastical.—Canon Henson challenges the legality of the Bishop of Manchester's prohibition of a divorced clergyman's marriage.—The case of Father Tyrrell continues to provoke controversy.—The Canadian, East and West African, and Chinese portions of the Pan-Anglican Thank-offering have now been sub-divided.

Elections.—Three Unionist candidates for Oxford University are now in the field—Lord Hugh Cecil, Dr. A. J. Evans, the Cretan excavator, and Sir W. Anson, one of the present members.

Fires.—A fire in Glasgow on Tuesday did damage estimated at £100,000.

Gardening.—Lord Rosebery made an interesting speech at a opening of a horticultural show in Scotland on Saturday.

"General" Booth has had to abandon his motor tour on account of the condition of his eyes.

Imperial Defence Conference.—The final plenary meeting was to be held yesterday, August 19. It is stated that the results of the military defence discussions give high satisfaction to the Government and Army Council.—The Australian Naval Defence scheme agreed on is described as quite satisfactory to Colonial sentiment.—The vessels contributed by New Zealand will not be "Dreadnoughts" but cruisers attached to the Pacific Squadron.—The rumour of some combination between Australia and Canada with Japan in view is absolutely untrue.

Ireland.—Serious fighting between Protestants and Roman Catholics took place in Portadown on Sunday and in Lurgan on Monday.—Last year's emigration was more than 15,000 below the 10 years' average.—Indictable offences during 1908, were 9 per cent. more than in 1907.

Labour.—Grave fears of another unemployment crisis are entertained for next winter.

Law.—Mr. G. Wise, a Protestant leader in Liverpool, went to prison rather than be bound over to keep the peace. The High Court granted a rule calling on the magistrate to show cause why he should not state a case; and Mr. Wise has now been released on bail.—Dhingra, the murderer of Sir W. Curzon Wyllie, was executed on Tuesday.

London.—Canon Barnett suggests an alteration of the elementary school curriculum and a spreading of the holidays over three months, for the benefit of London children and teachers.

Music.—The nightly promenade concerts at the Queen's Hall have been resumed; and the Moody-Manners Company have opened a season of opera in English at the Lyric Theatre.

Naval and Military.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, after inquiring into Lord Charles Beresford's allegations as to the Navy, report against their validity, while agreeing that the Admiralty do not appear to have taken Lord Charles sufficiently into their confidence. Lord Charles Beresford in a letter to the "Times" expresses satisfaction with the results which he says have followed his action.—The battleship "Agamemnon" stranded on Wednesday in the vicinity of the Longsands.—Blasting cartridges have been found in coal supplied for the Navy.—A scheme for the organization of voluntary aid for sick and wounded in time of war has been issued by the War Office.—Lord Roberts' Imperial Cup for boy marksmen has been won by the English team.

Parliament.—The House of Lords has adjourned till August 30.—The House of Commons on the 12th passed the clause of the Finance Bill imposing a duty on undeveloped land. On the 13th the Appropriation Bill passed its third reading. The South Africa Bill was read a second time on the 16th after a debate in which the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour took part. On the 17th another long sitting was devoted to the Finance Bill, ending about 9 a.m. on the 18th.

Railways.—The receipts of British railways from passenger traffic last year show a decrease of £700,000, though passengers increased by over 18 millions.

The Budget.—The Prime Minister, at Bletchley, on Friday, and Mr. Haldane at Bath on Saturday, defended the proposed new taxes.—The Duke of Northumberland criticizes Sir E. Grey's recent speech on this subject, and Sir F. Grey replies.

Weather.—Shade temperatures of 85 and 83 were reported on the 12th and 15th in London, but thunderstorms occurred on Monday, and considerable rain fell on Tuesday. It has since been much cooler.

Wills.—Canon Valpy, whose estate is valued at £216,686, left about £30,000 for Church purposes, but in a codicil he cancelled a legacy of £10,000 for a new church in the diocese of Winchester, "owing to the new Budget arrangements"; Mr. N M Wadia's fortune is stated to amount to £1,166,666; Mr. A. J. R. B. Knight left £240,581; Sir H. H. Smiley, £96,230; Mr. W. E. Wearup, £97,152; Mr. J. S. B. Simeon, ex-M.P., £94,927; Helene Lady Leigh, £137,876.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Treasurer delivered his Budget speech on the 12th, and pointed out that the requirement to return three-fourths of the customs revenue to the States would expire at the end of next year. The Budget debates are likely to occupy the whole season.

Canada.—Lord Grey has been received with enthusiasm in Yukon.—For the first time in two years the monthly immigration return shows an increase from Great Britain.—A plan to settle 20,000 Germans in Alberta and Saskatchewan is published.—Mr. Bryce spoke on Tuesday at St. John, N.B.

Newfoundland.—The Premier defends his Government's refusal to propose the ratification of the previous Government's contract with the Commercial Cable Company.

New Zealand.—The Strand Arcade at Auckland has been burnt down.—The Attorney-General considers that the influence of women on politics will be good. Within 25 years the majority of voters are expected to be women.

South Africa.—Our Johannesburg correspondent thinks it unlikely that United South Africa will begin with a coalition Government.—A great snowstorm is reported from the Rand.

West Africa.—Professor Simpson's report on West African health says that no real progress is possible without an organized health department.

THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign Affairs.—Certain newspapers are attempting to persuade China that she has a particular friend in the United States against Anglo-Japanese influences.—The Chinese Minister has been recalled.—General Wood repudiates the utterance attributed to him regarding German readiness to undertake an invasion.

Internal Politics.—The Monetary Commission is meeting in New York, and there is some talk of a special session of Congress for currency reform.—President Taft is trying to separate the census administration from politics.

Western Settlement.—Three Indian reserves have been thrown open for settlement by lot.

New York Police.—General Bingham, the ex-commissioner, declares that 2,000 members of the force are unscrupulous grafters, and that criminals and dishonest politicians have paid £20,000,000 a year for protection and votes.

The murderer Thaw has again been decided to be insane.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—Prince Albert of Belgium has returned from the Congo.

Denmark.—Count Holstein-Ledreborg has formed a new cabinet, including two ex-premiers.

France.—The increase in the number of conscripts

who fail to join the colours is attributed largely to the growth of anti-militarism.—The Minister of Public Works defends his reinstatement of certain postal officials who were dismissed during the strike agitation.—The Tragedy of Macbeth is to be "reconstituted" at the ancient abbey of St. Wandrille.

Germany.—An open-air Socialist meeting at Kiel, at which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was to have spoken, was forbidden by the police.—Labour riots have occurred in Baden.—The British Consul at Berlin comments on the strength of the German home market.

Norway.—Parliament has taken action to strengthen the country's defences, especially in the north.

Persia.—The ex Shah's pension arrangement with the Government still unsettled, as he holds out against the forfeiture of his property in exchange for the assumption of his debts by the State.

Spain and Morocco.—The Spanish troops at Melilla are rapidly preparing for an advance. Our Madrid correspondent says that Spain expects to achieve her objects without quarrelling with the Sultan's Government.—The Sultan's troops have defeated the Pretender.

Sweden.—The general strike continues, but the strikers are said to be at their last extremity, and the railway men have decided by a large majority to keep out of the movement.

Turkey.—An international squadron arrived at Canea on Tuesday, and a party sent ashore next day cut down the flagstaff from which the Greek flag was flown. There was no opposition, though the Cretans had refused to haul down the flag themselves.—Turkey has asked Greece for a more categorical disavowal of Cretan annexation schemes.—A scheme of autonomy has been agreed on for the Yemen, but its application is postponed owing to a rebellion.—The Armenians have been exonerated from all responsibility for the Adana outbreak.—American firms are trying to secure valuable concessions in Asiatic Turkey.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Orville Wright arrived in London on Monday, and, after a visit to Sheppey on Tuesday, left for Germany.—Mr. Cody has made some further successful flights with his aeroplane at Aldershot, carrying a passenger.—Two Italian aeronauts have reached the record height of 38,715 feet, in their balloon.

Shipping.—Nothing has been heard of the missing liner "Waratah".—The Cunarder "Lucania" had to be submerged on Saturday in dock at Liverpool to extinguish a fire on board.—A grain ship has been wrecked on one of the Scilly Isles.

Obituary.—Sir Theodore Martin, Prince Albert's biographer; Admiral Winthrop; Gen. Sir J. McQueen; Lieut.-Gen. T. E. Webster; Lady Alma-Tadema, Mr. W. Wallance, an authority on the Poor Law; Mr. W. F. Stanley, scientific instrument maker; Lieut. Col. E. Tufnell, ex-M.P.; Mr. A. G. Wise, secretary of the Overseas League; the Hon. W. J. Foster, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; Mr. Georges Picot; and Prof. Kamphausen.—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SERVICE OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, August 16, Mr. Goulding asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many officers are now serving in the Indian Army who have had more than two years' service in the British Army before their transfer to the India service.

Master of Elibank: The information desired by the honourable member is not available in the India Office, and its extraction from service records in India would be a matter of much labour. The Secretary of State sees no sufficient reason at present to call for the figures.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

On Tuesday, August 17, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When a decision may be expected on the proposals of the Government of India for improving the position of members of the telegraph department.

Master of Elibank: The proposals of the Government of India have been received by the Secretary of State and are at present under his consideration.

THE MISUSE, &c., OF CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the dissatisfaction generally expressed by those interested at the malversation and misuse of religious and charitable endowments, it is proposed to take any steps whereby the Government can more properly discharge its duties as ultimate trustees.

Master of Elibank: The position of the Government in regard to Indian religious and charitable endowments was explained in an answer given to the hon. member on July 27, 1908. The Secretary of State cannot accept the position stated in the question that the Government are "ultimate trustees" of these endowments; it was the express object of Act 20 of 1863 to divest the Government of any duties as such trustees. The Bill referred to in the answer of July 1908 is still before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and has been circulated for the opinion of those concerned. The Secretary of State is not aware which course the Government of India propose to take in regard to it.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Mr. G. Greenwood asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there had been any movement of the Russian troops at Kazvin in the direction of Teheran; if so, could he state the reason for such movement, and if it was due to the outbreak of an epidemic in Kazvin; and whether he was aware of any reason why these troops should not now be withdrawn altogether or marched to a position nearer their point of embarkation on the Caspian.

Sir E. Grey: There is no forward movement on Teheran, but I understand that the Russian troops at Kazvin have been transferred to a camp some eight miles outside the town, in the direction of Teheran, which is about eighty miles distant from Kazvin. This step is believed to have been taken for purely sanitary reasons. As regards the last part of the hon. member's question, I must refer him to statements already made and answers previously returned in this House, and to the declarations of the Russian Government themselves.

MR. W. KNOX JOHNSON'S ESTATE.

On Wednesday, Aug. 18, Mr. Courthope asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the action of the Administrator General of Bengal in connection with the estate of the late Mr. W. Knox Johnson, principal of Queen's College, Jubbulpore, who died on June 19, 1906; whether securities and an insurance policy were realised and commission charged, property sold under disadvantageous conditions, and documents destroyed, against the expressed wish of Mrs. Johnson, sole executrix and legate of the testator; whether the Administrator-General has refused to hand over any part of the property or to render an account thereof to Mrs. Johnson unless she signs a full release; and whether the Secretary of State will order an inquiry to be made into all the circumstances of the case.

Master of Elibank: As stated in my reply to the Hon. member for Andover on July 27, the Secretary of State and my predecessor have personally looked into this case, and the Secretary of State does not propose to interfere with the action of the Administrator-General of Bengal in his administration of the estate.

Mr. John Pike, who has a small holding at East Lexham, Norfolk, has been conducting some interesting experiments with cereals. A friend in Canada sent him a few ears of corn, from which in 1907 he sowed seventy-eight selected grains of barley, and from the resulting crop he has now nearly half an acre of some of the finest barley ever seen in the district, the largest ears containing over seventy grains each. He has also experimented with Canadian wheat and oats. Some single grains that he planted are this season each yielding over twelve ears of fine corn.

According to usage at this time of year, the Lord Mayor has received from the First Commissioner of Works warrants entitling him to four fat bucks from Richmond Park. The Sheriffs receive three and the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, the Common Serjeant, and the Remembrancer one each. Similar presentations of does are made annually to the same functionaries in December. These warrants are given as a commutation for the chartered rights of the citizens of London to hunt in the royal parks and forests, which date back to the eleventh century. One of the warrants, dated 1428, is preserved in the British Museum.

THE MURDER OF SIR CURZON-WYLLIE.

Execution of Dhingra.

Within Pentonville Prison, at nine o'clock on the morning of Aug. 17, Madar Lal Dhingra, the young Indian student, was hanged for the murder of Lieut. Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, by shooting him with a revolver in tragic circumstances at the Imperial Institute, on the night of July 1. The sentence was carried out with the strictest privacy, no one being present, with the exception of the representative of the High Sheriff and the prison officials.

During the whole of the time Dhingra has been at Pentonville, awaiting the carrying out of the sentence he has maintained the same stolid and defiant demeanour that he exhibited upon his trial, though he has not given the authorities trouble. He has readily conformed to all the regulations of the prison and made no complaints in regard to them. Most of his time has been passed in reading magazines and books from the prison library, while one hour each day has been devoted to exercise in the open air, when he has had the privilege of the use of cigarettes These he indulged in right up to the last.

Dhingra had scarcely any visitors at Pentonville; he appears to have been averse from seeing anyone. With the warders he has been very sullen and morose, not deigning to talk at all unless spoken to.

The condemned man passed a very quiet day on the 16th, and retired to rest at the usual hour. He rose at six o'clock next morning, after having spent a rather restless night, and attired himself in his own clothes, in exchange for the prison garb he had worn since conviction. Breakfast, consisting of tea and bread and butter, was brought to his cell shortly afterwards, but the repast was left practically untouched.

The convict showed not the slightest sign of fear at his approaching doom. Mr. R. Metcalfe (Under Sheriff), who supervised all the arrangements for the execution, acting on behalf of the High Sheriff for the County of London, arrived at the gaol at a quarter to nine o'clock, and upon the stroke of the hour Dhingra was brought from his cell, pinioned, and conducted to the scaffold, which is situate only a few paces away. Bareheaded and collarless, Dhingra walked without any assistance from the warders in attendance. The final preparations were quickly and expeditiously performed, and, at a given signal, the bolt was drawn.

The execution was carried out in the presence of the Under Sheriff, Capt. Hales (the Deputy Governor of the prison), Dr. Forwood (medical officer), and Chief Warder, Bostock. Dhingra, who was of spare build, was given a drop of about eight feet.

Later, Mr. Wallis Schroder, held an inquest on the body of Dhingra. Dr. Forwood stated that death was instantaneous, and the jury returned a verdict "that sentence of death was duly and properly executed according to law."

A considerable number of people assembled outside the prison, on the main entrance of which the usual printed notice was subsequently posted notifying that the sentence had been carried out.

Dhingra, some days ago petitioned the Home Secretary to allow his body to be cremated, but the request was refused.

A large body of plain clothes police officers were told off for special duty within the precincts of the prison, as a precaution against any attempted outrage.

Mr. M. Masters, of Hyderabad, was practically the only one of Dhingra's friends who applied for admission at Pentonville Prison. In an interview outside the prison, Mr. Masters said that the condemned man while in prison had refused to see his own brother, but had wished to see him (Mr. Masters). Upon the latter applying to the Home Office for a permit to visit Dhingra, the Under-Secretary of State, he alleged, refused the permission, although Dhingra had personally expressed a strong wish to see the applicant before he died.

A statement which it is alleged Dhingra committed to writing before his execution was found in his room. There is every reason, says the "Times," to believe that he did not compose it, but that it was composed by those who egged him on to commit murder. The statement found in Dhingra's room was at once taken possession of by the police; it remains in their possession, and it has been shown to none outside the official circle. Yet, none the less, copies of this statement have been given to various persons, and to one newspaper. The circumstances, it is pointed out, afford proof that the statement found in Dhingra's room was a copy of a document, the original of which is in the hands of others. Moreover, the style of the composition of the statement is entirely unlike the style of Dhingra's statement before the Magistrate. Copies of the document, it is stated, have been received by some persons in this country from Paris.

THE CAMPAIGN OF SEDITION.

The "Times," in a leading article on the murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and the execution of Dhingra, says:—That the unfortunate man Dhingra has himself been the victim of those who for years past have been either openly or covertly propagating the doctrines which prompted his crime may be readily admitted, but no consideration of this kind could lessen his individual responsibility for a deed in which he actually gloried. No Minister with any sense of responsibility for the lives that may still be threatened by the conspiracy of which his deed revealed the murderous character, could have ventured to adopt any course which might have been interpreted as in any way condoning its heinousness. The law has been upheld as it must be upheld in any civilised State. But we cannot, unfortunately, assume that the execution of Dhingra will suffice to arrest the conspiracy of which the Prime Minister recognised his crime to have afforded "such startling and emphatic evidence." The vigilance of the police may, we hope, now be trusted to avert any repetition of the ghastly tragedy enacted at the Imperial Institute on July 1; but there is, we fear, no doubt that we have still to reckon with the same possibilities both in this country and in India. Nor do we see how it can be otherwise so long as we refuse to take adequate measures for preventing the dissemination, among an immature and emotional people like the natives of India, of the intellectual poison which drives them to crime as surely as the "hashish" which gave its name to the trained bands of "Assassins," whom the Old Man of the Mountain first sent forth from his Syrian stronghold on a systematised errand of murder under the influence of that potent drug.

It would be well if those who are responsible both in this country and in India, we will not say merely for the good government of that great dependency, but for the safety of life, would show a little more of the fearless spirit and clear judgment displayed by some of the great native rulers of India. We have before us as we write two remarkable documents issued, the one by the Maharaja of Jaipore, one of the most powerful and enlightened Rajput Princes, and the other by the great Mahratta Prince, Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, whose striking personality carries exceptional weight with all the ruling chiefs of India. Both these rulers have thought it necessary to address a solemn warning to their subjects against the campaign of sedition which is being carried on against British rule. The Maharaja of Jaipore, who presumably knows as much about India as even a Radical member of Parliament, declares that "under the aegis of the British raj, the Jaipore State, like British India itself, has been blessed with a state of peace, prosperity and contentment never before known," and that he therefore holds "in the utmost contempt and abhorrence" the "mad and wicked proceedings" of those who are endeavouring to promote sedition against the paramount Power. Maharaja Scindia, to whom the evils of this propaganda have been brought home by a recent case of sedition among students in his own State, speaks with even greater directness. "Any one," he says, "who seeks to subvert the Government of His Majesty in India—a Government which is supremely humane and just, and which was, I have no doubt, ordained by Providence to bring happiness and prosperity to all His Majesty's Indian subjects—is in my eyes at once a contemptible ingrate and a traitor to his own country." With reference to the seditious propaganda which is being on among the rising generation, his Highness uses language which we would specially commend to Lord Morley's attention. "I take this opportunity of emphasising for the special guidance of the students of my schools and colleges that the expenditure which my Government is incurring from year to year on their education is not intended to train them into discontented and objectionable members of society." Nor do these Princes confine themselves to mere platonic warnings. "I will tolerate," says the Maharaja Scindia, "no form of sedition or disloyalty in my State, and will suppress with a stern hand all who offend against my laws"; and the issue of His Highness's message is accompanied by judicial instructions of a stringent character, which, "inter alia," prohibit by name the introduction into his State of some of the most violent and seditious native newspapers with which the Government of India have at present no power to interfere. The Maharaja of Jaipore embodies in his message a series of regulations for prosecuting and punishing the preaching of sedition "either in a lecture at any gathering, public or private in a song or in conversation, or in any written paper," and the publication, importation, and circulation, publicly or privately, of seditious newspapers. These things are penalised, as well as the unlawful possession of explosives; for the native ruler realises what our British rulers seem only to realise very imperfectly, that the preaching of sedition by the Press is but the first link in the chain of the anarchist conspiracy, which ultimately brings a Dhingra to his doom. These Indian Princes have set an example of courage and of loyalty which the others may be trusted to follow. They are determined that their States shall not be used as a base for seditious action. We wish we could feel equally assured that our own Government are not restrained by doctrinaire pedantry, or party considerations, from grasping the nettle with the same firm hand and from preventing this country itself being used as the safest base of all for operations against British rule in India and against the safety of British lives.

LETTER FROM THE MAHARAJA SIR CHANDRA SHUM SHERE JUNG,

Mr. D. T. Keymer, of 1, Whitefriars Street, E.C., has received the following letter from the Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, Nepaul:—

Nepaul, July 27.

"My Dear Mr. Keymer.—When I read the news of the dastardly murder in the telegrams I was overcome with feelings. I could scarcely contain myself while reading of the most pathetic part in the tragedy, the coming on the scene of Lady Curzon Wyllie. The foul deed has called forth an emphatic condemnation from one and all, the more emphatic because of the known sterling qualities of head and heart, of the deep sympathy for India, and above all, of the generosity which prompted the victim to come to the aid of the misguided youth who died the death to his benefactor. I recollect with as much freshness as when I saw and conversed with Sir Curzon-Wyllie in England his calm, dignified personality, his most gentlemanly behaviour, his true sympathy and friendly feelings, and his wise advice in matters of moment. In him, I and my country have lost a really wise, valuable friend. I quite realise what your feelings are from how I myself feel. It was a great shock then, and even now whenever the subject is mentioned I feel a fresh shock as great as when I read the news May God give strength to Lady Curzon-Wyllie to bear her great and sudden loss with fortitude!—Yours very sincerely.

"Chandrda Shum Shere."

A SCANDALOUS PLACARD.

On August 17 a large placard was posted within a mile of the city of Dublin on the main road leading from the city to Malahide, which bore the following inscription in big type:—

"Ireland honours Madar Lal Dhingra, who was proud to lay down his life for the cause of his country."

The poster bore no imprint and there was no clue as to its origin. It appears that a similar placard has been posted up in other parts of Ireland.

FRIENDSHIP WITH AUSTRIA.

Healing the Sores of the Balkan Crisis.

Paris, August 21.

The "Fremdenblatt" in an article welcoming the renewal of British and Austrian friendship, deals with certain points raised by "The Times" on the eve of the departure of the King for Marienbad. That article, which appeared in "The Times" of August 11, contains some interesting revelations that throw light on the incidents preceding the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It shows how the concession demanded by Austria for a railway through the Turkish Sanjak of Novi-Bazar affected the efforts of the Powers to introduce judicial and other reforms into Macedonia and changed the attitude of Russian diplomacy toward Austrian aspirations in the Balkans. "The Times" also discusses the part played by Prince Ferdinand in the declaration of Bulgarian independence from Turkey, thus precipitating the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

Vienna, August 20.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt," in an article on the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, to-day says:—The exchange of telegrams between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward, after the latter's arrival at Marienbad, is generally considered as the confirmation of the various assurances that the cordiality of the personal relations between the two Sovereigns has remained unaltered.

The correctness of this impression is demonstrated by the hearty toast of the King on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday.

These manifestations are at the some time a sign of the over increasing friendliness in the relations between the two countries.

The British Press too displays an altered tone, which is particularly noticeable in an article printed in "The Times" on August 11 (on the occasion of the King's departure for Marienbad) which displays an indubitable leaning in our favour.

We accept this as a proof of the sincerity of the wish that the old relations in their early cordiality should be re-established.

Meanwhile many of the difficulties in the way of this consummation, which were more of a psychological than actually of a political nature have been removed.

This is a visible result of the energetic work of clearing away misunderstandings undertaken by Sir Faifax Cartwright supported by the intelligent co-operation of the Vienna Cabinet.

The "Times" frankly admits that in his declarations shortly before the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Count von Aehrenthal was not guilty of bad faith towards British diplomacy, and the European public will probably shortly be made aware of the true state of affairs which existed during the late crisis.

Public opinion in Great Britain will then be completely reassured, and will recognise that at the time of the annexation it was misled and excited by the misleading information, for which the actual facts of the case gave no foundation.

The "Fremdenblatt" expresses satisfaction at the extolling of the Emperor Francis Joseph's love of peace, although the journal remarks. "A feeling of regret cannot be suppressed at the thought that the discovery of a fact so well known was not made earlier when it might have helped considerably in smoothing away the differences which arose from the annexation."

BERLIN'S ZEPPELIN DAY.

Kaiser and Whole Population to Welcome the Airship.

Berlin, August 20.

In view of Count Zeppelin's convalescence following his recent operation for throat disease the Kaiser has telegraphed to him proposing that he shall not attempt to reach Berlin on board the Zeppelin III. on its voyage from Friedrichshaven to Berlin on August 28, but shall await the airship's arrival with the Imperial family.

The aged inventor has replied begging permission to decline his Majesty's invitation and adding that the short trip of sixty miles from Bitterfeld (where he proposes to go on board the airship) to Berlin would be more in the nature of a stimulant than a strain. It has therefore been decided that the Imperial family shall await the gallant aeronaut at the Casino of the Queen Augusta Grenadier Guards Regiment on the Templehof field.

The Zeppelin III., however, will not land, but will only descend low enough to salute the Kaiser and receive his greetings, and after parading over Berlin will proceed to its landing place at Tegel.

The Count will be the guest of the Kaiser in the Royal Castle during his stay in Berlin.

The Burgomaster and the Town Council have decided to welcome the Zeppelin from the roof of the Town Hall. "Zeppelin fever" is acute and universal. The roofs and balconies and windows in the neighbourhood of Tegel are already being bought up while Berlin may well suffer a cab famine on Zeppelin day. Tens of thousands of people are planning to greet the airship on the outskirts of the town and to follow its perigrinations in taxicabs and motor-cars.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Admiralty Scheme.

Reuter's Agency learns that the negotiations between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Admiralty with regard to naval defence are practically concluded. The Imperial Defence Conference being purely consultative the arrangement entered into will have to be ratified by the Commonwealth. The scheme of naval defence agreed upon is one which is described as completely satisfactory to Australian national sentiment. The Commonwealth will retain the completest possible control of the Australian Navy during peace time. The ships will not pass automatically under the control of the Admiralty in time of war, but will be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty by the Commonwealth if and when the necessity arises.

It is fully recognised that in time of war the Navy must be under one central and undivided control. The Australian naval scheme agreed upon while providing the best form of defence for Australia, is such that it will form a really effective part of imperial defence whenever and wherever imperial interests are assailed. The plan is incomplete consonance with the ideas of the Admiralty, and may be regarded as a triumph for Australia. Australia's offer of a "Dreadnought" was made quite unconditionally and with the understanding that the Commonwealth was not bound to supply this class of vessel only if others were thought more desirable.

There is reason to believe that a "Dreadnought" as such will not be the form of the Commonwealth contribution. The Admiralty has shown its desire to do as much as possible in meeting Australia's aspirations for a Navy of her own.

With regard to a "Dreadnought," it has been pointed out that the value of such a vessel alone in Australian waters would be greatly hampered, and the advantage has been seen of substituting fast cruisers. At first the ships of the Australian Navy must be built in England, and the Imperial Navy be drawn upon for officers and men for some time. Ample provision will be made for an interchange of officers so that the Australian Navy, if not an integral part of the Imperial Navy, will be of the same standard in all essentials. One of the great Australian ports will remain as heretofore an imperial naval base. The establishment of one or more training colleges in Australia, while forming no part of the conference programme, must be regarded as the foundation on which the Commonwealth would build the personnel of the Australian Navy.

It is stated that the arrangement for naval defence entered into between Sir Joseph Ward and the Admiralty was concluded on Aug. 18. It provides that the vessels contributed by the New Zealand Dominion shall not be "Dreadnoughts" but cruisers, which will be attached to the Pacific Squadron, and will be employed in New Zealand waters for local defence. The scheme for military defence is on similar lines to that agreed to between the Imperial Government and the other oversea Dominions.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND MILITARY DEFENCE.

The results of the Military defence discussions of the Imperial Conference are Reuter's Agency learns regarded with the highest satisfaction by the Imperial Government and the Army Council. It is improbable that the report of the Committee which is to be submitted to the plenary conference will be published as for obvious reasons, there are certain questions of detail which it is expedient to withhold from general knowledge.

The main results, however, of the military side of the conference is the complete acquiescence of the oversea delegates in the proposals formulated by the Imperial Government, plans which provide in general terms for complete interchangeability of forces as between all parts of the British Empire. The organisation and training of oversea troops will follow exactly the same lines as is the case with respect to Imperial troops.

The uniform character of equipment and training will ensure that in case of need soldiers from Cape Town or Melbourne, or any other oversea centre, could be transferred to London, and, without the necessity for further adaptation, find themselves thoroughly conversant with the various branches of military training. The scheme has also in view the establishment of military training colleges in the overseas dominions on the same lines as the Staff College at Camberley.

The net outcome of the military conference is that the Army of the empire will be one. There will be no possibility of untrained troops from some distant part of the empire having to meet organised forces on European lines, for, if carried to their logical conclusion, the decisions of the Conference will ensure that the troops of any dominion will be just as well fitted by reason of training and organisation as the present Imperial Army to take their places beside imperial troops wherever and whenever the necessity may arise.

SPEECH BY MR. BRYCE.

Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, in a speech before the Canadian Club at St. John, N.B., dwelt upon the unity of the races of the Dominion, and said:—

"Full self-government which the great Dominions enjoy is recognised by Great Britain as much as by you to be one of the most effective weapons for securing both your own welfare and the sense of imperial unity which binds us together. Another point is that any and every effort which you and the other great Dominions are disposed to make as regards the common defence of the empire and each part of it will be welcomed by us not only as a help towards securing the safety of each territory—and in this there is no sort or kind of aggression, for our relations with all the great nations are friendly—but also as evidence of a feeling of common patriotism and devotion for the high purpose which animates us all."

Since his sojourn in the United States Mr. Bryce said he was delighted to find an increasing and deepening sentiment of friendship between the United States and Canada, which had the effect of helping to solve outstanding treaty difficulties.

LORD KITCHENER'S NEW TASK.

Mr. Haldane, in the course of a speech at a Radical demonstration at Bradford on Aug. 13, said:—"I am glad to be able to tell you that we are within sight, and, indeed, something more than within sight, of common plans which will unify the forces of the Crown throughout the whole of the empire. It is not for nothing that Lord Kitchener is going to represent the War Office in Australia and New Zealand and then coming to the command in the Mediterranean with the duty of organising the troops throughout South Africa and the still larger duty of working out the plans and necessary concentrations in case the empire should be attacked. The empire for defence is one and indivisible, and wherever the theatre of war may be—be it Australia, be it Africa, be it India, be it our own islands—we should have the forces of the empire so organised that they can be concentrated wherever the field may be, and that plans for our mutual defence may be worked out by one empire, one whole. If we could attain these things it would be a step up, and we could not have made that step, or a single movement towards it, had it not been for the exprience we have got with the organisation of the Territorial forces and the wonderful response there was in the country. It has taken hold, and I believe the example you have set your own people is an example set the British Empire. Lord Kitchener is going to Australia and New Zealand, and Sir John French is going to Canada to work out details with our children overseas."

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE POLICY.

Col. Keene, assistant secretary of the National Service League, has given to a "Press Association" representative the views of the League with reference to the Imperial Defence Conference and the new scheme of the War Office. He said the League was not only much gratified at the fact that delegates had been invited from outlying portions of the empire to consult on a combined system of imperial defence, both naval and military, but went further, and claimed that the idea was first suggested in its own literature. The pamphlet, "The Brition's First Duty," published by the League about ten years ago, advocated universal military service, and reference was made to the possibity of an immense reserve of men, a Pan-Britannic Militia consisting of all the able-bodied white men throughout the Empire.

It was not within the province of the League to suggest as to how this idea could be carried out, nor, indeed, was it necessary to do so, as the War Office and Army Council, who had exhibited a great grasp of the subject and had an immense power of organisation, were discussing the details with the Conference. The only point which the League insisted on was that no system would tap the enormous reserves of the great congeries of the Anglo-Saxon race, except that which was based on the principle of universal liability for training. The National Service Bill showed that their proposals were brought within the arena of practical politics, and could be secured for a reasonable additional expenditure.

As to the extension of the League opinions, Col. Keene said their organisation and principles were rapidly spreading in all parts of the Mother Country, the Colonies, and wherever British interests were concerned. There was a system of cadet training in Natal schools, and State aided cadet corps were in existence in the Transvaal.

FINAL SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

Reuter's Agency learns that at the final sitting of the Imperial Defence Conference yesterday the Earl Crewe presided. There were also present Mr. Haldane, M. McKenna, Sir Francis Hopwood, and other Government officials and all the Overseas Delegates with their naval and military experts. There were no formal speeches, but Lord Crewe, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. McKenna announced the general results of the decisions arrived at and explained in general terms the position of the various Dominions with regard to them. It was at first intended that no official announcement of the results should be made until after the return home of the Delegates, but it was formally decided that a statement should be drawn up and made in Parliament. Before the conclusion of the Conference the Delegates expressed their thanks for the reception they had met with and finally Sir Frederick Borden on behalf of his colleagues, proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Crewe, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. McKenna. Some of the Delegates afterwards, attended a meeting of the Imperial Defence Committee, at which Mr. Asquith presided

MR. SHACKLETON'S EXPEDITION.

The Government have decided to recommend Parliament to make a grant of £20,000. in aid of the expenditure incurred by Mr. Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole.

Mr. Shackleton has been in frequent conference with the Prime Minister, and was aware of Mr. Asquith's intention to make the announcement that the Government had decided to grant £20,000. towards the expense of his expedition. Shortly after the announcement was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Shackleton left London for Hinton Charterhouse, where he will be engaged in putting the finishing touches to his book, which is now nearly finished. Mr. Shackleton, in conversation with a Press representative, said he was naturally very pleased at the Government's giving him the grant, which entirely relieved him of a very great deal of anxiety and specially because it made him feel that the expedition, having received this the highest recognition it could get, might now be regarded as a national one. The £20,000. met all his guarantees. The total expenses of the expedition would be between £43,000 and £45,000.; £6,000 came from Australia and New Zealand and the rest of the money was given by friends. In his book Mr. Shackleton will publish as an appendix a general statement of the cost of the expedition. Asked if any further appeal for assistance need be made, Mr. Shackleton said:—"No, everything is right now. I appreciate the generosity of the Government representing the British nation very much and believe it will be popular."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Aug 14.

Lieut F G Charsley, Emergency List, has been reinstated on the Active List of his Majesty's fleet, with seniority of June 30, 1908; Acting Sub-Lieut G A Hattersley-Smith has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Sep 30, 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut C Milner to be lieutenant July 14; Acting Sub-Lieut R McMurray to be sub-lieutenant July 23. The undermentioned probationary sub-lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant:—E Ballard Dalby July 1, 1908; C J Webb April 1.

Aug 16.

Paymr C Radcliffe has been advanced to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet Aug 15.

Admiralty 16th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March 1903, the undermentioned Lieutenants have this day been placed on the Retired List:—Richard Nicholls Saxon. Henry Richard Wagner Ham.

Sub-Lieutenant George Nicholson Bradford has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th July.

Admiralty, 17th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutentant:—William Thomas Hughes. Alexander Stuart Mackay. Date 1st October.

Admiralty, 19th August.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April 1881—

Staff Surgeon Henry Constantine Woodyatt has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity dated 18th August.

Admiralty, 20th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant George Wright has this day been placed on the Retired List.

War Office, Whitehall, 20th August.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Major-General Herbert Everysley Belfield, C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding 4th Division, Easter Command, to be Colonel, vice General Sir Hugh Rowlands, V.C., K.C.B., deceased. Dated 2nd August.

War Office, Whitehall, 20th August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Cecil F. N. Macready, C.B., from an Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Major-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart., C.V.O., C.B. Dated 10th August.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter P. Blood, from a General Staff Officer. 2nd grade, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. F. N. Macready, C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade. Dated 10th August.

Major Hugo D. De Pree, Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer at Head-Quarters, is advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Blood. Dated 10th August.

Major Reginald St. G. Gorton, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Head-Quarters, vice Major A. Grant-Duff, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). Dated 7th August.

Captain Samuel C. Holland, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, from Adjutant the Denbighshire (Hussars) Yeomanry, to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Burnett K. C. B., K. C. V. O., Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command. Dated 1st August.

Establishments.

Cavalry School, Lieutenant The Honourable Robert Bruce, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, vice Major P J Bailey, D S O, 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers. Dated 14th August.

Inspection Staff, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William T Stretton, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant to the Chief Inspector, vice Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant P McElwee. Dated 13th August.

Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Arthur M Ross to be Captain, vice M H Logan, seconded. Dated 11th June.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" prints an article by Dr. Theodor von Holleben, formerly German Ambassador in Washington, and honorary president of the Anglo-German Entente Committee, in which the writer discusses the present relation between Great Britain and Germany in the light of the recent exchanges of friendly visits between representative bodies of the two countries.

Dr. von Holleben believes that after the exchange of ideas and sentiments which has taken place all differences have really been adjusted, and that both nations can march side by side without jealousy or hatred, but with every right to preserve their own individuality and economic development. The apprehension of Englishmen that Great Britain may be attacked by Germany unawares is, the writer remarks morbid. Such an intention is absolutely foreign to every German, even to the Chauvinistic section of the community.

Dealing with the question of Naval development, Dr. von Holleben expresses the opinion that Great Britain will always be able to outdistance Germany in shipbuilding, and remarks that by rivalry the two nations would merely succeed in inflicting deep wounds upon themselves. It was not necessary that Germany should go further with her naval construction than her overseas interests required her to go.

An understanding on naval constructions would be difficult, but not impossible to attain. Even without agreements, however, the question would reach smooth water if both nations and both Governments regarded each other with full confidence. Then, the article concludes, all grounds for ill-humour would disappear.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

THE GREEK FLAGSTAFF AT CANEA CUT DOWN.

A semi-official Note published in Paris on Aug. 15 stated that in consequence of the failure of the Cretan Government to secure the lowering of the Greek flag at Canea, the protecting Powers had each decided to send a second warship to Canea. It had been determined that so soon as the naval forces off Crete had been reinforced the Greek flag in dispute would be removed by force if the Cretans had not in the meantime removed it themselves.

The international squadron of warships sent by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia arrived at Canea on Aug. 17. A Candia correspondent states that the Consuls of the Powers notified the Cretan Government that the Greek flag would be hauled down without delay, intimating that very grave consequences would result from any interference with the landing party.

At a meeting of the Cretan Assembly the same day M. Venizelos, in a brilliant speech, gave an assurance that there would be no opposition to the international landing parties which were to lower the flag. He said that the Powers had always benevolently interfered to protect Hellenic interests and that even to-day the simultaneous intervention of the Powers in Crete and at Constantinople had the same object. All the members of the Assembly without distinction of party loudly applauded the speaker.

At daybreak, therefore, on Aug. 18 the warships landed at Canea 300 men, who occupied the environs of the fort while four sailors, one belonging to each Power, cut down the flagstaff. Sixty men, being fifteen of each nationality, remained on guard at the fort, the rest returning to the ships at 6 a.m. The Cretan gendarmerie kept order in the surrounding streets and on the quay. Perfect tranquility prevailed.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says that the news of the action taken by the international squadron has been received there with satisfaction.

The Cretan Administration Committee on Aug. 16 took the oath of allegiance to the King of the Hellenes and the kingdom of Greece before the Bishop.

The Cretan Deputies point out that, in taking the oath the provisional Government has merely followed the example of its predecessor in employing the same formula as that adopted last October.

Athens, Aug. 18 ("Times").—The English, French, Italian, and Russian Ministers called to-day at the Foreign Office and addressed to M. Ralli some collective suggestions with regard to the manner in which the Greek answer to

RACES IN THE AIR.

Flights by Eight Machines.

FIFTY COMPETITORS.

Rheims, August 20.

To-day elaborate regulations for traffic have been published. Certain roads are reserved for motor-cars and carriages, and pedestrians and cyclists are warned that these roads will be dangerous. Seven and a half miles an hour is the greatest speed permitted. In the city itself five miles is the outside limit. Already an enormous number of motor-cars have arrived, and twice as many more are expected. The roads even now are constantly blocked by a solid mass of vehicles, which often extends for miles, yet Aviation Week has not yet begun.

The reason for such great and widespread interest being taken in this meeting and for the collection of so huge a gathering of spectators is to be explained thus: The Rheims Week marks an epoch in the history of flying. Everybody is most anxious to see the men and the machines which have begun to achieve the conquest of the air. They are looked at with the same interest as the early steam engines, steamships, bicycles, and motorcars aroused. Soon however, they will become familiar; they will be no longer a novelty.

Those who are fortunate enough to be here will certainly get a very good idea of the science of flying so far as it has gone at present. They will see every type of machine which has made any striking success—except, indeed, Mr. S. F. Cody's. There are six Wright biplanes, representing four different types, six Blertots, including a big monoplane fitted with a powerful engine and capable of carrying two passengers; five Antoinettes, some of the old and some of the latest model; three Farman biplanes, and eight Voisin biplenes. Then there are two Esnault-Pelterie monoplanes, the Curtiss biplane, and other original biplanes invented by Kluytmans and Fernandez.

MACHINE OF STEEL TUBES.

M. Kluytmans, who arrived to-day builds his machine of venadium steel tubes, said to be strong though thin. His flights will be watched with great interest. So far wood has been considered the best material. Many experts say M. Kluytman's tubing cannot stand much strain.

Including the ten balloons which will compete for the landing prize on Thursday and the two dirigibles, Colonel Renard and Republique, the number of flying machines and airships will be something like fifty.

If the weather permits and the mosquitoes are not too fierce in their attentions, we shall have an extremely interesting week.

The mosquitoes, by the way, have gained a complete victory over the inhabitaints of "Packing-case Street." They swarm in such quantities around the aerodrome at night and sting so savagely that there was no bearing them. Campers-out have found in Bethony a dancing hall, where they spead their mattresses and sleep in peace.

Early this morning there were as many as eight machines out. The Esnault-Pelterie monoplane which is something like the Antoinette, but, being the colour of turkey-red flannel, looks as if it had a very bad cold and was obliged to wrap up, made a short flight and broke the propeller; M. Latham flew high and strongly and was on the wing for close on twenty minutes; Mr. Curtiss again gave the impression that he has a very fast machine; Captain Ferber ploughed slowly and stolidly through the air on his Voisin; and M. Sommer was equally at home in the air and on the ground, where he ran about between the flights as if he were in an automobile.

GREATER SPEED.

Mr. Farman has fitted one of his older machines with a powerfully Vivinus motor and chain gear. From this he hopes to get greatly increased speed. M. Tissandier, too, has had some alteration made in one of his Wright machines with a view to increasing its pace. He has also arranged to carry in the longest journey contest enough petrol for six hours.

Up to this afternoon the crowds all over the ground had made the trials both difficult and dangerous. To-day a squadron of cavalry arrived on the scene and set up camp on the outskirts of the paddock, as we call the space in front of the stables or sheds and made a surprising difference in the look of the ground. When I arrived after lunch I said in surprise, "Very few people here." Then I looked more carefully round and saw masses of people lining the distant edges and kept back by dashing dragoons with long black horsehair tails flowing behind them as they galloped to and fro. There the people, ten thousand of them at least, stood patiently all the afternoon and until almost dark. It was very pretty to see in the dusk a ring of Chinese lanterns on the bicycles lining the limit of the track.

In spite of a persistant little wind, Comte de Lambert went up about six o'clock and flew steadily for eleven minutes. A minute before he came down after being lost to view for a little while at the further end of the track some five miles from the grand stand, M. Lefebre rose into the air and, flying high so that he could be seen against the darkening sky, made an excellent flight of nineteen minutes. The young aviator, who taught himself to fly a few weeks ago, is already a great favourite with the crowd, and was given a hearty ovation when he came to the ground.

Mr. Farman, M. Sommer, and Mr. Cockburn also made short trials and M. Fournier, flying for the second time only did very well. But it was now too dark to distinguish what was happening. All that could be seen was an occasional shimmer of white wings in the deepening twilight. With that picture in our mind's eye we made our way back to Rheims.

"DAILY MAIL" PRIZES.

The "Daily Mail" prizes for aviators are as follow:

£10,000 for a flight from London to Manchester with not more than two stops.

£1,000 for the best circular mile flight in the United Kingdom by an all-British aeroplane driven by a British pilot.

£1,000 for the aviator flying the greatest total distance across country before August 15, 1910.

HEAVY AEROPLANE MOTORS.

The great progress that aviation is marking was shown on Thursday evening, when M. Henry Fournier, who weighs over fifteen stone, flew for forty-one minutes at Chalons Camp with a Voisin biplane fitted with an Itala motor weighing over three hundred weight. The motor in question, though somewhat lighter in construction, is very much similar to the model turned out by the same firm for motor-cars. It is only this summer that aviators have experimented with heavy engines, and from their success it is now apparent that aeroplanes can be made to fly with practical motors capable of running for four or five hours.

Mr. Cockburn, the representative of the British Aero Club at the Rheims meeting, is a firm believer in the use of ordinary commercial motors. Among aviators who have fitted high-power motors of a commercial type to their machines are Henry Farman, Louis Bleriot, Hubert Latham, and Prince Bolotoff.

A DISCOVERY of considerable interest has been made at Stoke D'Abernon Church, Surrey, a building of rich historical associations. In the space between the pre-conquest chancel roofing and the vaulted stone ceiling of the 13th century has been found the larger portion of a Norman piscina, probably used previous to 1210, and some Saxon painting, while a yet undeciphered inscription has been revealed on the face of the old Saxon wall between the ceiling and the roof. These interesting discoveries have been made in connection with work of repair now going on. In addition, the sexton has unearthed the top [illegible] a censer, dating back to the year A. D. 10[illegible]

A CITY man recently received, in payment of a debt, twenty-five twopenny English stamps. They came from a friend who had emigrated to the United States in the seventies, and apparently had taken the stamps with him. The recipient of the stamps, says the "Drapers' Record," used two of them on a parcel, and inquired at a post office if they were still usable. The clerk replied in the affirmative, and, after the packet had been posted, observed that the stamps were worth three shillings each to a collector. The City man, on testing this statement, found it to be correct and, after disposing of the remainder of the stamps, divided his profit with his correspondent in America.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford's Indictment.

REPORT OF CABINET SUB-COMMITTEE.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

THE Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, which has been considering the memorandum on the organisation of the Fleet in home waters, submitted to the Prime Minister by Lord Charles Beresford at the beginning of April last, has been issued.

The inquiry was carried out by Mr. Asquith, the Earl of Crewe, Viscount Morley, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Haldane. Upwards of 2,600 questions were put to the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the late Channel Fleet, the Admiralty, and other witnesses, and forty-eight papers (some of them very voluminous) were submitted.

A transcript of the proceedings was sent to Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Wilson.

Lord Charles Beresford put forward the following general allegations against Admiralty policy:—

"During the whole of my tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet proper, that force owing to the number of vessels constantly withdrawn from it for the purposes of refit has never even for a day been equal to the force which it might have to encounter in home waters. During that period the fleets in home waters have not been organised in readiness for war and they are not organised in readiness for war now, to-day.

"I have to inform you that I regard the strategical and tactical situation arising from such a system of organisation with the very gravest apprehension.

"It is under the same apprehension that I have laboured during the whole term of my command of the Channel Fleet; and now that I have been relieved of that command I feel bound to inform you fully of the various changes of policy whose latest development is the re-distribution of the fleet, which I consider a danger to the national security."

THE ADMIRALTY'S DEFENCE.

The report states that the Admiralty claimed—

First, that even when the extreme possibilities of sudden attack are considered, the safety of the country was in fact secured by the distribution and organisation which existed during Lord Charles Beresford's two years of command.

Second, that behind the fully commissioned fleets we had such an overwhelming reserve of power that our predominance was secured in the event of any developed war.

Third, while admitting that vessels withdrawn from the Channel Fleet for routine purposes of annual refit had not been replaced, the Admiralty claimed that the fleet had always been maintained in superior fighting strength to the largest fleet kept in full commission by any neighbouring nation, having regard to the superior quality of the British ships, and notwithstanding that the number of units was inferior.

They pointed out that the organisation in home waters during Lord Charles Beresford's period of command had been merely a necessary stage during a transitional period of exceptional difficulty in the development of the Home Fleet, and had not, they admitted, been from a strategical point of view an unimpeachable arrangement.

This is the general defence put forward by the Admiralty against Lord Charles's charges, and the finding of the Committee on these counts is thus set forth:—

"While the Committee are of opinion that the Admiralty would have been better advised in adhering throughout to the principle of placing the chief command in home waters in the hands of a single officer they think that the exceptional difficulties which confronted the Board during this transitional stage in the evolution of the Home Fleet justified the dispositions made. They are furthermore of opinion that no danger to the country in fact resulted from those dispositions."

UNREADINESS OF THE FLEET.

Lord Charles Beresford also "strongly insisted" that the Home Fleet "as organised during the time of his command could not be regarded as a striking force ready for immediate action," and "could not have been ready in less than six months." He pointed out that a considerable proportion of the Home Fleet was manned with nucleus crews, and was therefore, in his opinion, ineffective as an instantly ready striking force. On this question it is stated:—

"The evidence before the Committee showed, in their opinion, that the nucleus-crew ships were capable of very rapid mobilisation, and had attained a satisfactory standard of efficiency."

Turning to Lord Charles's view as to the model organisation of the fleet, the report states:—

"There is, in the opinion of the Committee, no difference in principle between the suggestions on this head made to them by Lord Charles Beresford and the plan recently adopted by the Admiralty, towards which the Board claimed that their previous dispositions had been directed."

The Committee gave the following explanation of the present organisation of the fleets in home waters:—

"Since March, 1909, the whole of the naval forces in home waters, with the exception of the Atlantic Fleet, have been united in the Home Fleet, under the command of a single flag officer. The former Nore Division is now the 1st Division, the old Channel Fleet the 2nd Division, both these being fully manned, the nucleus-crew vessels form the 3rd Division, and the special reserve ships the 4th Division of the Home Fleet.

"The only portion of the force in home waters which remains outside the Home Fleet organisation is the Atlantic Fleet, which, though closely associated with the Home Fleet, is still retained as an independent command capable of being detached if necessary to show the flag elsewhere without breaking up the organisation of the fleet in home waters."

The Committee dismiss in a few lines Lord Charles's suggestions as to the deficiency in home waters of small craft and destroyers, and then explains that Lord Charles Beresford's original statement in his letter to the Prime Minister that "upon assuming command of the Channel Fleet I was unable to obtain any strategical scheme or plan for the disposal in war of the forces under my command," was modified under cross-examination, and the Committee are satisfied that he had no substantial grounds for complaint in this matter.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

At the end of the report there is the following summary of the Committee's conclusions:—

"In the opinion of the Committee, the investigation has shown that during the time in question no danger to the country resulted from the Admiralty's arrangements for war, whether considered from the standpoint of the organisation and distribution of the fleets, the number of ships, or the preparation of war plans.

"They feel bound to add that arrangements quite defensible in themselves, though not ideally perfect, were in practice seriously hampered through the absence of cordial relations between the Board of Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet. The Board of Admiralty do not appear to have taken Lord Charles Beresford sufficiently into their confidence as to the reasons for dispositions to which he took exception; and Lord Charles Beresford, on the other hand, appears to have failed to appreciate and carry out the spirit of the instructions of the Board, and to recognise their peramount authority.

"The Committee have been impressed with the differences of opinion among officers of high rank and professional attainments regarding important principles of naval strategy and tactics, and they look forward with much confidence to the further development of a Naval War Staff, from which the naval members of the Board and flag officers and their staffs at sea may be expected to derive common benefit."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE INQUIRY.

In reference to the above, Lord Charles Beresford addresses the following letter to the "Times":—

Sir,—The report of the Committee appointed by the Prime Minister to investigate the statements, made in my letter of April 2, 1909, is, in the main, a great satisfaction to me. Some of the reforms which in my belief are essential for our naval organisation have now been accepted and are part of the present Admiralty programme. My position as an officer lately exercising high command, and anxious as to the naval situation, was one of extreme difficulty. It was my bounden duty to represent to the Prime Minister in the first instance the dangers that were apparent to me. The Sub-Committee formed by the Prime Minister from members of his own Cabinet was virtually called upon to investigate a policy for which the Cabinet is responsible. Unless they had committed themselves to the complete reorganisation of the Admiralty, it would hardly be possible for them to have produced a report more in accordance with my statements.

My action during the past two years in respectfully submitting certain suggestions to the Admiralty, and my letter to the Prime Minister after dismissal, have been followed by these satisfactory results:—

1. A large homogeneous fleet has been formed.
2. It is stated that this fleet will be placed under a single supreme control.
3. There is to be combined training of units with their respective divisions.
4. Some combined training of fleets took place during the recent manœuvres.
5. It is believed that the effective strength at sea will be maintained by the substitution of those vessels away for purposes of refit or of repair by others.
6. The "nucleus crew" ships are now regarded as a reserve.
7. A Naval Strategical Bureau or War Staff at the Admiralty, to the necessity of which frequent attention has been called, is stated to be in process of formation.
8. A complete change has taken place in the organisation and distribution of the fleet on the lines suggested.

The manner of bringing about these reforms is quite immaterial, provided that the reforms are accomplished.

It cannot have been the intention of the Committee to imply that in any of my actions or communications with the Board during my tenure of command I was guilty of disloyalty to the spirit of the instructions of the Board, or that I ever failed to recognise their paramount authority. But the following paragragh in the report, considered apart from its context, might give rise to such an inference:—

". . . and Lord Charles Beresford, on the other hand, appears to have failed to appreciate and carry out the spirit of the instructions of the Board, and to recognise their paramount authority."

In the whole of the official communications which it was my duty to make to the constituted authority there was not one word which could be construed into disrespect, disloyalty, and indiscipline, or which in the remotest degree reflected upon the paramount authority of the Admiralty. The report itself says that "the Board of Admiralty did not take Lord Charles Beresford into its confidence." Under such conditons how was it possible for me to define what was in their Lordships' minds and what their wishes were?

Upon the Admiralty and the Admiralty alone must devolve all responsibility for strategic plans, allocation of fleets, and numbers of vessels employed. The authority of the Admiralty must be paramount. But it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, if he thinks plans, allocations, and numbers of ships are inefficient, or are insufficient to enable him to carry out the orders he may receive from authority, to make respectful representation to that effect.

"Every commander-in-chief who undertakes to execute a plan which he thinks bad or injurious is criminal; he ought to make representations, to insist upon a change, finally to resign rather than be the instrument of the ruin of his own people." Such was Napoleon's view of the matter, and I was content to take it for my own guidance. On these lines I have done my duty.

The Committee expressly dissociate themselves from giving any opinion with regard to the grave deficiency of medium cruisers and destroyers, beyond stating that they believe no danger to the country is involved in that deficiency. Upon this point I cannot but maintain my conviction that there is a present and a serious danger. It is conclusively shown by the final paragraph of the report of the Sub-Committee that the holding of this inquiry has been of immense educational advantage to the members of the Committee and therefore to the Cabinet. The finding that there was no danger "in fact" cannot be so much attributed to the excellence of the existing organisation as to the good fortune of the country in not having been attacked during the period described by the Committee as that of "transitory and provisional character."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Charles Beresford, Admiral.

1 Great Cumberland Place, W., August. 16.

MR. BELLAIRS AND THE INQUIRY.

Speaking at Warminster on August 14, Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., said the Naval Inquiry Report was spread over with a copious use of whitewash, but revealed some very black streaks indeed. It was an inquiry by the Cabinet into preparations for which they were responsible, and they could not be expected to condemn their own preparations. Throughout the report there was no evidence of laurel leaves. One could almost imagine it to be encircled with mourning bands. Some of the details caused him grave misgivings. To say our fighting power was superior was ridiculous on the face of it. Why had the Committee measured the strength in heavy guns alone? It was unfair to rule the smaller guns out of Court. Lord Charles Beresford claimed that the strength of the principal fleet was inadequate, and this was proved to be perfectly correct. Lord Charles and the Admiralty were both found fault with, but while Lord Charles was punished the Admiralty were not condemned. It was perfectly true that the Admiralty had not endangered the safety of the country, but that was not much of a testimonial. What the public asked was whether they had given the best system of defence to enable us to be successful in case of war and protect the commerce of the country.

MR. SHACKLETON'S BOOK.

His Account of its Contents.

London, August 21.

Mr. Shackleton, relieved by the Government grant of £20,000 of all anxiety regarding the finance of his South Pole Expedition, has buried himself at the charming vicarage at Hinton Charterhouse, between Frome and Bath, the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. A. W. Dormar, to work eighteen hours a day completing his book. It will be published on November 11 simultaneously in England by Mr. Heinemann, in America by Messrs. Lippencott, and in foreign countries in nine different languages. The price of the two volumes will be 36s.

Mr. Shackleton's exercise in the midst of his literary work was yesterday flying a large kite. He finds digging also useful to keep himself "in form."

He showed a representative yesterday the proofs of the first volume, which will to-day be sent to the Continent and America for preparation there. "I began to write it," he said, "on my way back from New Zealand." Since returning I have done most of the work each evening and early morning, rising at seven o'clock.

"My days lately have been spent at my Antarctic Expedition office. From nine to five I dictate to my secretary, Mr. Saunders, son of the editor of the leading New Zealand newspaper. He is himself a literary man, and he typewrites it for revision. The book will contain 260,000 words.

"My Southern journey (where he planted the Queen's flag 111 miles from the South Pole) takes 35,000 words, and is practically an incorporation of my diary, written up day by day.

"Mr. Hugh Robert Mills, author of 'The Siege of the South Pole,' has written the introduction leading up from the earliest explorations to the time I started, and showing how the veil has been rolled back gradually. Professor David has written the chapters on the Magnetic Pole journey, and the specialists in the party have written in popular form the scientific appendices, so that the public may get a good idea of the scientific work done. The elaborate scientific reports will not be completed for a year or more. The Commonwealth of Australia has taken over the publication of the meteorological observations.

"There is to be an edition de luxe, limited to 350 copies which will be signed by members of the party. The book will embody several articles reprinted from the magazine we published down South called "Aurora Australis." My arrangement with the publishers is by way of royalties and the whole of the proceeds are to be devoted towards meeting the cost of the expedition."

LETTER FROM MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith wrote to Mr. Shackleton as follows: With reference to the interviews I had with you on the subject of the laibilities incurred in connection with the British Antarctic Expedition commanded by you, I am pleased to be able to inform you that the Government have decided to recommend Parliament to make a grant of £20,000 to meet a portion of the expenses.

The Government have been induced to take this course as they are much impressed both by the great value of the discoveries made in the course of your voyage and by the efficient and economical manner in which the whole enterprise was conducted, as is shown by the fortunate return of your entire party and by the comparatively small total outlay incurred.

Mr. Shackleton's vessel, the Nimrod, is expected back about August 30.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VIOLIN PLAYING.

How may a girl become a professional violinist? This question of interest to so many students of music, is answered by Miss Marie Hall in the course of an article which she contributes to the "Girl's Own Paper." On the subject of practice, the brilliant violinist has some sound advice to offer. "No child," she says, "should be made to practise when at all fatigued, either in mind or body. It is necessary always to feel fit when practising, and when I add that, in my opinion, the pupil should do so for at least three or four hours a day from the beginning, you will see that this matter needs a good deal of consideration on the part of parents and teachers, if the best results are to be obtained. And this can only be the case so long as the mind of the pupil is fresh, and in order to make sure that this shall be so, it is advisable to let the boy or girl practise for an hour or so at a time, and then take up some other occupation which will keep the mind off music until the next period of practice arrives."

PLAYING IN PUBLIC.

Then as to playing in public mental concentration is the goal to aim at. "The player should lose all sense of his or her personality, and forget the very presence of the audience altogether. Personally, even from my earliest years my intense love of my instrument and my art has enabled me to entirely lose all sense of self when playing. All my soul is wrapped up in the music, and I am conscious of nothing else until the piece is finished. I remember that as a child, when people were frequently asked to hear me play, I was so intensely nervous that I could hardly be induced to come before them, but when once I had my bow in my hand and commenced to play this feeling entirely vanished. One other hint about public performances is of some importance. If possible, play in the hall where the performance is to be given beforehand. You will thus become accustomed to your surroundings and discover how to use your tone to the best advantage."

THE AGE FOR "COMING-OUT."

Miss Marie Hall does not think a violinist should "come-out" before reaching the age of nineteen or twenty. Over-study, in her opinion, is just as fatal to achieving the highest success as irregularity of study, and she emphasises the immense importance of steady concentration and regular practice. "You may play a piece well one day and then leave the violin untouched for a few days, only to find when you take it up again that you can do nothing good at all. Practice must be continuous and unending. I shall never forget my own bitter experience when I had typhoid fever a few years ago. The enforced break in my study and practice was almost fatal to my career, for when I became convalescent and attempted to handle my instrument again, I was almost heartbroken to discover that through my weakness and lack of practice I seemed quite unable to get any tone from the violin, or to be able to do anything with it at all. Coming as it did after my years of training and my never-ceasing struggles to get on, the shock was almost more than I could bear, and, indeed, it threw me into a violent relapse which much retarded my recovery."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 5.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. Flat.
Hymns.—3, 238, 313.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—540, 21, 179.
Collections for Cathedral High School.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—209, 322, 176.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—292, 240.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—307, 270, 606, 390.
The "I. O. G. T. Parade Service" will be held at the Evening Service. The delegates will attend in their Regalia, Preacher the Rev. H. C. Martin, Genl. Sect T. R. A. T. A.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.
5 15 p. m.—Mother's Union at the Banyans, Monday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—291, 318, 290.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—512, 236, 551, 367, 26.
Preacher—Rev. J.B. Glass.
Offertories on behalf of the Indo-British Institution.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for S.P.C.K.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Communion.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—191, 805, 417.
Psalm.—100, 103.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—116.
Hymns.—141, 300, 599.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
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Sunday Services.
11 a. m, and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

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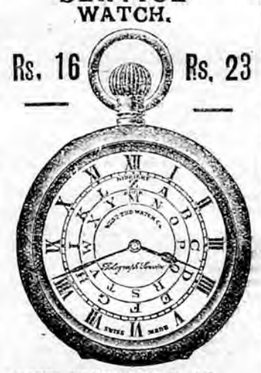

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 2ND SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 3RD SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice. Mmas.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3/16ex	1/16
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities,...	82 3/4	un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/8	un chgd
do. do. 2 months' bonds	23 13/16	un chgd
Silver in New York	51 3/4	un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris,...	25·18	1/2
do. do. do. Berlin,...	20·43	1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	1/3
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills		
3 months' sight.	1 7/16	1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills		
6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un chgd
do. 8 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9	un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25-32+1-32d.

*Closing tone of Silver.—China Banks selling.

London, Sept. 2.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£40,200,000	Dec. £100 000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,900,000	Dec. £900,000
Other Deposits	...£46,500,000	Inc. £1,300,000
Government Securities	...£15,800,000	Dec. £100,000
Other Securities	...£29,300,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Dec. £300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand, steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	19,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	.....
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans	... 6·83+·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 9-16 unchgd.

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·61 +·03	6·60 +·03	6·60 +·03	6·60 +·01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
6·60 +·02	6·60 +·02	6·61 +·02	6·60 +·03	6·59 +·02

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do to Continent	11,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·80+10	
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·41+·05	Advanced early on bullish Government condition report and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 12·47+·03	

*NEW ORLEANS :—

Spot Cotton—12 7-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·33+·02
Do. do. Dec. 12·41+·02
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, September 2.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 63·7 per cent.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat per 415 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—43 5-8 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 415 lbs., 85 per cent.—ex-ship—43 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

LINSEED :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment.—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

ARRIVALS :—

"Caledonien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [3RD SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,15,200	London ...	Indian Specie Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,15,200	London ...	Chartered Bank.
11 Boxes Gold Bullions.	6,14,000	London ...	National Bank.
Sovereigns.....	5,00		
1 Box Sov	75,000	Aden	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st September 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	11	10,738
B. B. & C.I. Railway	44	50,791

FINANCIAL.

BANK RATES :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July

MONEY :—

Borrowers for 3 months at from 2 to 2 precent. 1-2 per annum.

EXCHANGE :—

The Exchange Market opened at 1s. 3 27-32d. for T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand, and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' Sight Credit Bills. Transactions for ready Bank Wire were booked at 1s. 3 7-8d. Business in forward Bank Demand, payable from the middle of October up to the middle of November, was done at 1s. 3 15-16d. Far Eastern rates are a shade lower than yesterday.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
On and Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	103
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	126 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	131
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	152 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The Government Paper market opened at 94 13-16 for 30th September settlement, and declined to 94 3-4 at which there were some buyers at the close. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A trifling business has been transacted to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised as 95 and 94 13-16 for cash and one month's forward delivery, respectively.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	94-15	Buyers.
1st Settlement...	"	94-12	

SILVER :—

Silver in London was unchanged yesterday at 23 7-8 for cash and 23 13-16 delivery forward in 2 months. Reuter reported that the China Banks were selling. Private telegrams stated that the market was inclined to be weak. The price in America was unaltered at 51 3-4. Our local market opened at 61-1 ex duty, for spot as well as September delivery, but soon lost 2 annas in both the positions. The October settlement kept 2 annas higher. A limited business only is reported. The up-country demand during the week was on a daily average of about 50 Bars.

Bar Gold rates are quiet as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	1	6
Silver as Duty—Ready	60	15	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	15	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	1	0a

a Weak.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	6,50,000	.....
Other Deposits	4,92,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	4,14,000
Other Authorized Securities	1,37,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	45,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	6,94,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	18,000
Bullion	.....	89,000
Balances with other Banks..	6,13,000	.....
Sundries	.....	.....
Cash	17,56,000	.....

COUNCIL BILLS :—

Out of the twenty lakhs offered at the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last only 4·30 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 3d. 29-32. No. T. T. was allotted. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 20 lakhs and for next week the amount advertised is again 20 lakhs.

The mail of the 20th August brings £390,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	14,20,000	
Bombay	"	4,80,000	
Madras	"	1,00,000	
Total...	Rs.	20,00,000	

The mail of the 27th August brings £30,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 Silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		nil	
Bombay	Rs.	12,00,000	
Madras	"	6,00,000	
Total...	Rs.	18,00,000	

The mail of the 3rd September brings £10,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,000	
Bombay	"	2,40,000	
Madras	"	80,000	
Total ...	Rs.	4,30,000	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1908.	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish		305,115	173,282
Central India		107,577	61,499
Barsee and Nagger ...	367	129,384	117,123
Berars		340,502	315,437
Central Provinces		154,927	242,816
Total Omras...	367	1,037,505	910,137
Dhollera	6	204,952	185,189
Broach...	...	191,023	208,169
Coompta and Dharwar	153	197,590	217,310
Westerns	312	50,774	24,313
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	104	278,976	334,900
Bengals, Rajputana ...	116	69,056	40,658
Sind	300	20,640	49,559
Persian	325	4,157	2,068
American	301	13,294	46,877
Egyptian		5,363	7,494
Other Sorts		1,044	953
Totals...	1,984	2,082,371	2,027,627

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	1,984	5,283	—3,299
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1908 to 2nd Sept. 1909.	2,082,374	2,027,627	—54,747
Shipments for the week			
Europe	9,708	10,739	—1,033
China			
Japan	3,775	1,100	+2,678
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	13,481	11,839	+ 1,642
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 2nd Sept. 1909			
Europe	597,320	630,244	—32,924
China	50,431	41,777	+8,654
Japan	619,959	371,747	+248,212
Coast Ports ...	24,360	26,049	—1,689
Total ...	1,292,070	1,079,817	+212,253
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,988	4,421	—2,433
China			
Japan	nil	nil	...
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 7th August 1909—13,545 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,406 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 2nd September 1909...	2,082,374
	2,482,374
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 2nd September 1909...	1,292,070
	1,190,304
Afloat	1,933
	1,188,316
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	1,032,320
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 3rd September 1909	155,996

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the past week fluctuations in the Home market have been small, but the tone has been steadier, chiefly owing to bull support and shorts covering on bullish estimates of the average condition. At the same time a bear clique has been at work in the New York market. The Bureau Report received this morning is so bullish that it is difficult to understand why a sharp advance did not follow. Either the report is disbelieved, or there are other influences at work of which we know nothing here. Any how it would be a bold operator who would go bear on such a condition, and we cannot but think that the effect of this report will be more apparent a little later on.

The following table gives the average condition of the present season's crop from May to August, and the average condition of crops for the past ten years for the entire season, as also the acreage planted and the actual crops (Hester).

Year.	Average Condition. May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	June Acreage.	Crop.
1909	81·1	74·6	71·9	63·7	...	31,918,000	.....
1908	79·7	81·2	83·0	76·1	69·7	33,970,000a	13,650,000 P
1907	70·5	72·0	75·0	72·7	67·7	32,060,000	11,572,000
1906	84·6	83·3	82·9	77·3	71·6	32,049,000b	13 511,000
1905	77 2	77·0	74·9	72·1	71·2	26,999,000c	11,346,000
1904	83·0	86 0	91·6	84·1	75·8	31,730,000	13,566,000
1903	74·1	77·1	79·7	81·2	65·1	28,907,000	10,011,000
1902	95·1	84·7	81·9	64·0	58·3	27,878,000	10,728,000
1901	81·5	81·1	77·2	71·4	61·4	27,634,000	10,681,000
1900	82·5	75·8	76·0	68·2	67·0	25,421,000	10,383,000

a Revised acreage June 1909
b Revised acreage " 1907
c Revised acreage July 1905

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last week and to-day :

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
Spot	6·78	...	6·83	...	+·05
Futures, Sept.-Oct.	6·53	...	6·61	...	+·08
Do. Nov.-Dec.	6·50	...	6·60	...	+·10
NEW YORK—					
Spot	12·85	...	12·80	...	—·05
Futures, October	12·29	...	12·41	...	+·12
Do. December	12·30	...	12·47	...	+·17
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot	12 3-8	...	12 7-16	...	+·1-16
Futures, October	12·25	...	12·33	...	+·09
Do. December	12·25	...	12·41	...	+·16

During the early part of the week much the same conditions prevailed in our market as last week, sellers being more in evidence than buyers; but the last day or two prices have been steadier, and there has been a good demand by exporters and mills for all descriptions for November and December delivery. Sellers are not so eager and a better tone prevails. A fairly large business has been done, particularly in Bengals for early deliveries, and at the close the market is steady, though the Bureau Report, and its effect on the Home markets, has come as a surprise. Rates are as under.

Ready cotton has continued firm with a small demand, chiefly by mills.

Crop reports are satisfactory, but in parts of the Punjab and United Provinces the rainfall has been heavy during the past week and fine weather is now needed. From the Berars, Khandeish, Broach and Kathiawar districts reports are very satisfactory, and the crop is progressing favourably.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	278-9	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	266 3-4	" "
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat	250	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	247-8	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	244	" "
Fine M. G. Dumangaum-Pulgaon	240	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	233-7	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	243	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti	226-7	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Muttia	225	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	219-20	" "
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	227	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish... ...	233	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	219	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals	226-7	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	242-3	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	203	Jan. 1910.

LIVERPOOL OBSERVER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·63 +·02	6·62 +·02	6·61 +·01	6·61 +·01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June.
6·61 +·02	6·62 +·02	6·62 +·01	6·61 +·01	6·60 +·01

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled quiet but steady during the past week. By the Ellerman Line, Liverpool-Marseilles, about 1,000 tons monthly, has been booked, January to June, at 12s. 6d. light seeds 13s. seeds and cotton. For Hamburg, speculators gave orders for about 1,000 tons a month P. P. including Hamburg at 14s. The s. s. "City of Glasgow," Dunkirk and Liverpool, filled up at 12s. 6d.

The Austrian Lloyds quote for Trieste-Venice 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. 6d. cotton for September; 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton for November; and 17s. for 1st December steamer. For December to June they quote 15s. 6d. and 16s. 6d.

The Hansa Line booked 300 tons December at For 14s. Marseilles-Liverpool, January to May, they quote 13s. and 13s. 6d. and for Hull, September, 12s., and October 11s. 6d.

Messrs. Chagandas and Co., quote :—

Antwerp 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton, per s. s. "Oronsay," sailing 5th September.
Hamburg 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton, per s. s. "Oronsay, sailing 5th September.
For September they quote :—
Antwerp 13s. seeds, 13s. cotton.
Havre 14s. 6ds. seeds, 16s. 6d cotton, September-October, seller's option.
Hamburg ... 13s. 6d. seeds. 14s. cotton
Genoa ... 14s. seeds. 15s. cotton
and for October 6d. more. For November, December 14s. 6d. p p. 6d. extra Havre and Hamburg.

The following fixtures are reported :—s.s. Penrose, September loading, full cargo of Ore for Barrow a 15s. 9d.

s.s. "Hermiston, September loading, two p.p. including Hamburg, at 13s. 6d.

The market closes quiet.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

We have little change to report in prices during the past week. The market has ruled quiet but steady with a moderate business. We quote at the close :

Ready	Rs.	8 8 0	B. T.
September ...	Rs.	9 0 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

A moderate business was done early in the week but the market has since been dull with little enquiry. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 9 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 4 0	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 2 0	"
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	"	7 0 6	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market has been quiet with little or nothing doing and prices are easier. We quote :

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	42 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
White Khandeish ...	"	47 0 0	Oct.-Nov.
White Havri ...	"	45 0 0	"

POPPYSEED :—

A small business has been done and prices are easier. We quote :

September	Rs.	9 11 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady with little change in rates. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	33 12 0	
September	Rs.	34 0 0	R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

The market has been steady with a moderate business doing. We quote :

Ready... ...	— ...	Rs.	24 0 0

MOWRASSEE :—

We have again little change to report. Rates have ruled steady with some business doing. We quote :

September	Rs.	5 15 0	R. T.

WHEAT :—

There has been a quiet market during the week with little doing, and prices are easier. We quote at the close :—

White Delhi, Sept.	Rs.	6 2 0	R. T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	"	5 6 0	"
White Pese, Sept. ...	"	6 2 0	"
" " April-May ...	"	5 9 6	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	24,075	cwts.
Linseed	3,144	"
Rapeseed	3,222	"
Gingellyseed	724	"
Poppyseed...	3,039	"
Groundnuts	1,793	"
Castorseed	33,370	"
Rice	7,418	"
Myrabollams	1,610	"
Cottonseed	8,815	"
Mowrasseed...	23,138	"
Gram	7,114	"
Joowar	542	"
Maize	59	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet with only a small business doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. There is still no demand from up-country, but an improvement is expected after a fortnight.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is steady. The demand is slack, but an improvement is looked for shortly.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—There is at present not much business passing. Prices are steady mainly on account of the strength of the Home Markets.

DHOOTIES :—The market continues steady, but there is little demand just now, though some improvement is anticipated within a fortnight.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Continue steadier at Home but prices hgre do not show any change

The consumption has improved slightly but without any effect here.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	.....		
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds. repayable		(1968)	99-8-0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust	(1968)...	98-0-0
4 per cent.	Municipal Bonds	(1938)...	97-8-0
5 per cent.	"	(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent.	"	(1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	(1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	(1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent	"	(1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and some of the companies have declined in prices during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,450 and Bank of India's, after touching Rs. 65, advanced to Rs. 72 and have closed at Rs. 68 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares have remained quiet at Rs. 53; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares have dropped to annas 12 premium per share; and Bank of Burma have changed hands at Rs. 112. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton have dropped to Rs. 300; Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,645; Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 1,000; Crescent's, after touching Rs. 92 1-2, have again improved to Rs. 96 1-4; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have improved to Rs. 1,150; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 415; Fazulbhai Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 237 1-2; and Finlay's are weak at Rs. 251 1-4. A good lot of Imperial Cotton Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 110 and Leopold's at Rs. 33; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 170; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 725; and Maneckji Petit's fluctuated between Rs. 3,380, and Rs. 3,460 and have closed at Rs. 3,445; Moorarji's have been put through at Rs. 3,150; New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 200; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 755; Phœnix have declined to Rs. 81 1-4; Southern Maratha's are unchanged at Rs. 227 1-2 to Rs. 230; Standard's have dropped to Rs. 1,135; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,250; Western India's are weak at Rs. 420. In Press Companies, there are no fluctuations and rates remain unchanged with little doing. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 130; and Bombay Burmah new shares are steady at Rs. 432 1-2 and old shares at Rs. 437 1-2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Coy's Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 86; and preference shares have kept steady at Rs. 149; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares, after touching at Rs. 355, have declined to Rs. 350 and preference shares have advanced to Rs. 290; Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy's shares have changed hands at Rs. 587 X. D., and Treacher's, in the early part of the week, were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 562 1-2 and later on at Rs. 570. In Railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 590; Amedabad Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 116; Amritsar-Patti's new shares have been put through at Rs. 9 premium and old shares at Rs. 117; and Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 425. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the eighty-eighth report of the court of directors to the last ordinary half-year meeting for the half-year ending 30th June. The net profits for that period, including dols. 2,006,234·08, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 5,493,446·41. The directors recommend the transfer of dols. 750,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at dols. 15,250,000. After making this Transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation dols. 4,728,446,41, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz. £240,000 which at 1-9 1/8, the rate of the day, will absorb dols. 2,726,627·22. The balance dols. 2,001,819·19 to be carried to new profit and loss account. A Branch Office of the Bank was opened at Canton on the 6th July.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS : MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

The following appeared in the "Times" of August 16 :—

Sir,—On Thursday last the Under Secretary of State for India stated that the final regulations which are necessary to clothe the Indian Councils Act with flesh and blood are under consideration at the India Office. I am glad that Earl Percy and the Earl of Ronaldshay took the opportunity of urging the claims of the Mahomedans to just and generous treatment. I write not because I think I can add weight to their words but because I cannot let my Mahomedan friends imagine that we who have spent our lives in India sit silent and indifferent spectators of the course of events there.

Solemn and full pledges were given to the Mahomedan community by the Viceroy in 1906 and by Lord Morley at a later period. It is hard to understand why a doubt should have been allowed to arise regarding the good faith of the Government in the case. But it is true nevertheless that the doubt has arisen and has existed for nearly two years. There have been constant meetings and mischievous agitations in India on the subject—the Mussalmans claiming that faith should be kept with them, the Hindoos opposing their claims and accusing the Government of favouring the Mussulmans. This is not the way to govern India.

Even now at the eleventh hour the Mahomedans are apprehensive, and not without excuse. The regulations may be sanctioned and published in India at any moment without the Mahomedans having had an opportunity of being heard again. They can hardly expect a party which looks on numerical strength as superior to all other considerations to regard the interests of 70,000,000 Mahomedans against thrice as many Hindoos. There may be something in the doctrine that minorities must suffer provided that there has been a fair fight and no favour. But the Mahomedan feels that he has not had a fair field. It is the paramount Power that is imposing on India a representative scheme of its own devising.

Whatever English politicians may think, the Mahomedan knows that the British Government is divesting itself of power and tying its own hands. The influence is passing from a dominant and impartial rule into the hands of a party antagonistic to the Mussulman almost at every point. He sees that unless a cataclysm occurs, the present reforms must lead up to some form of responsible government. He does not want to start in the race with an unfair handicap. Is he unreasonable?

Shamley Green, Aug. 7. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	88½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	...	prem. ¾
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	100	7 "	112
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £93 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	630
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		400
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		105
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		300
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		300
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40		525
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		430
Century	100	100	50	xd	255
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,645
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		535
Colabs. Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,150
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		220
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd	820
Crescent	100	100	5	xd	95
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,000
David	250	250	20		415
Ebrahim Pabany	250	250	10		190½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		780
Empress	500	500	25		290
Fazulbhai	250	250	10		237½
Finlay Mills	250	250			250
Framjee Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,765
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		225
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25		200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		450
Hyderabad	1,000	1,800	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15		110
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35		500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		170
Jwaraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		382
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

AVIATION WEEK.

When we have advanced so far as to organise an Aviation Week, with races and other contests, we realise that the flying machine has come to stay. It is already regarded as an object for sport, to break records and to gamble about. What further proof is needed that we have taken it to our hearts? The meeting at Rheims, which commences next Sunday, will see all the leading aviators of the world, with the exception of the brothers Wright, engaged in rivalry. We are trust that the rivalry will be of the friendliest description, and that the aeronauts are prepared to learn from one another, to discuss possibilities and to make comparisons. So much may result from this gathering if no cut-throat spirit of competition pervades it. Where Latham, Santos-Dumont, Farman, de Lambert, Sommer, and the laurelled Bleriot are met together we have a right to expect some greater result than a new record or some incidental success.

LE LION CHEZ LUI.

The few wild animals Mr. Roosevelt missed in Uganda are not going to be allowed a quiet time even now. Mr. W. D. Boyce, the American millionaire newspaper owner, has fitted out a photographic expedition for Africa, and flashlight views of lions and hippopotami will be a feature of his journals for a little while. George R. Lawrence, the balloon-photograph king of the States, has been engaged for a year at £20 a day, and he it is who will peer down on the jungles from the safety of a balloon, or, with the receiver at his ear, be waiting to press the button which does the rest at a distance of two miles. The expression on the lions' faces when, about to make a good meal off some carefully laid carcase, half a dozen flashlights simultaneously flare up, should be worth seeing. What strikes one as the climax of organisation, however, is the cinematograph and the gramophone which accompany the expedition to amuse the army of native porters and prevent them from getting discontented. The native's face, listening to Caruso, ought to be as well worth preserving as the pretty, startled poise of a dazzled rhinoceros.

DEEPENING THE SEA.

When a certain millionaire had the level of the Thames lowered to enable his Henley-bound house-boat to pass beneath bridges the world wondered. News, however, of a far greater project is to hand. The Sea of Azov, which is nowhere beyond 50ft, in depth, has but seven feet of water in some of its harbours and it can easily be imagined that much reloading and changing from smaller to larger vessels is necessary in carrying on the grain export trade that Southern Russia commands. Apparently it would be a comparatively simple task to raise the sea-level by blocking up the sea's only outlet, the Straits of Kertch; thus would 33,000,000,000 cubic metres of water be saved, and the sea-level automatically raised. The cost of this and the compensation to owners of flooded land would not amount to much more than £2,000,000—small payment for such great advantages. It will hardly be fair, however, if the proprietors of lighters and small boats are asked to help defray the expenses.

SCENTS AND SENSE.

Once more the doctors are to the fore with criticism of our mode of living. Their latest idea is that we do not use enough scent in hot weather, and perfume-loving Spain, Egypt, Persia, and South America are held up as examples to us. Scent is a good antiseptic, but one is hardly satisfied that London is in need of a good antiseptic, nor if that objection fails that the beneficent automobile is not an angel admirably disguised. Whether scent is actually cooling or not is another matter—it depends on the scent. Some scents, no doubt, are soothing, but it is equally certain that others are sensuous and emotional. However, the male population of this country is not likely to adopt the perfume habit, owing to an ineradicable superstition that scent is effeminate. Men with highly developed senses of appreciation, who love to educate their ears with great music and their eyes with fine pictures, whose literary tastes are delicate, and whose subtle plates are their boast neglect altogether their sense of smell, and would consider the application of scent the first step down the path of moral decay.

BUDGET BENEDICTIONS.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and the Budget, though it does keep the House of Commons sitting far into the holiday months, benefits while it plans to injure the restaurants and hotels of London. The M. P. who has sent his wife and family to the seaside or Scotland, or the Continent, may be excused for consoling himself with "recherches" little dinner parties. The managers of West End hotels are kept unwontedly busy, and the Budget, for them, has a silver liming. Even when the popular representatives are released, noble lords will have to consider the fruits of their labours, and the dinner parties will be more "recherches" than ever. But besides these grass-widowers, there are many devoted wives who refuse to forsake these victims of economy. One has grown into the habit of regarding the Parliamentary and the social season as corresponding, and, as a matter of fact, they are bound to do so. If the House decided, as a regular custom, to sit from September to February, assuredly the more trivial round of Society would also change its date; but alterations give a great deal of trouble, and therefore one hopes all Ministries will in future be conservative in dates, is in nothing else.

"MY DEAR ASQUITH."

The Profumo incident is not yet closed, some days ago the Committee of Privileges invited the Duke of Norfolk to make a communication to them on the subject, and it was generally agreed that the Committee, with a sigh of relief, would accept any sort of statement as satisfactory and dissolve. However, the Duke's reply being a polite refusal to make any kind of statement, apologetic or otherwise, until his offence has been more explicitly stated, will hardly allow to Committee to close, unless it does not object to be seen slinking away with its tail between its legs. The Duke argues that he sent a similar letter under similar circumstances to the fame candidate some years ago, so that he does not feel it incumbent upon him to plead guilty for an action already tacitly admitted; nor, indeed, does he know if he is justified in framing a reply which has not the sanction of the House of Lords. One cannot imagine what the unfortunate Committee will do now. It must be beginning to wish it had never been born. It means no harm, but every one takes it so seriously.

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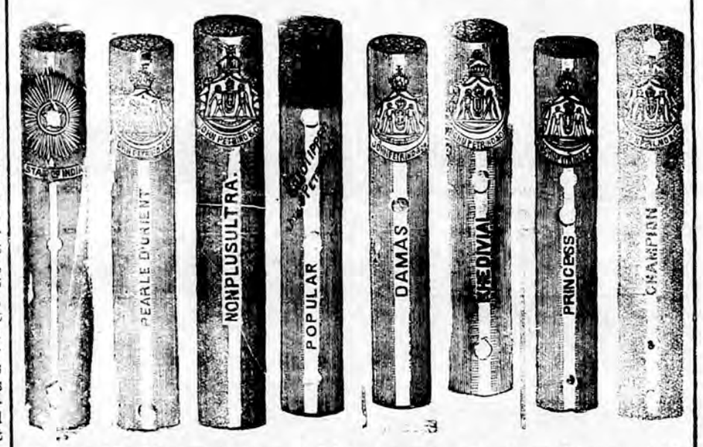

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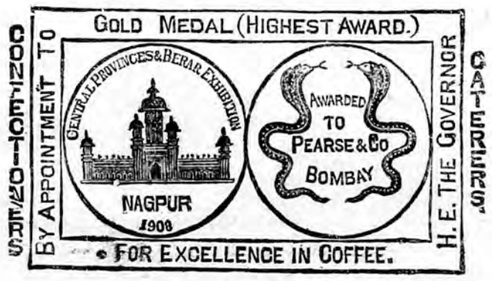

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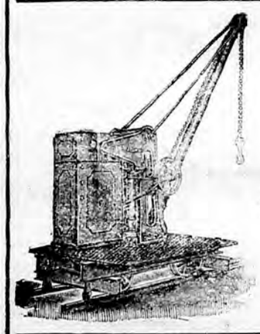

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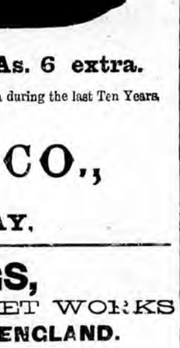

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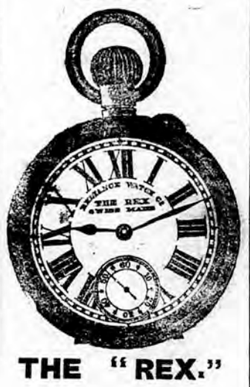

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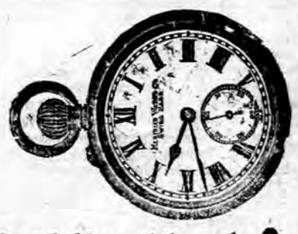

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